

Sherrill, Geo. F. (Judge)
Clark, John (Clerk)
Baker, John (Recorder)
Troutman, John (Treasurer)
Judge of Probate, J. H. C. C. at 2:30 every Sunday.
G. C. Com. at 2:30 every Sunday.
Surveyor, Wm. H. H. H.

South Branch, F. F. Richardson
Hector Creek, Frank Lave
Maple Forest, A. E. Taylor
Grayling, J. H. C. C. at 2:30 every Sunday.
Krohn, James Smith

M. R. CHURCH. Rev. O. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH. Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. P. M. McInnes, W. M. J. F. H. H. H.

MAJIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R. Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday in each month. A. H. W. W. W.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. E. H. H. H.

JULIA FOUNDER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. R. D. C. C. C.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. H. H. H. H.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BULLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards. Meets every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. H. H. H.

P. D. SIMPSON, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. J. J.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 63. Meets Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in the hall. H. H. H. H.

MRS. E. N. H. H. H.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 793. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. E. E. E.

E. MATSON, R. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M. Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. G. H. H. H.

Mrs. L. J. J. J. J.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P. Meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. H. H. H.

H. A. H. H. H.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. Meets second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. H. H. H. H.

Mrs. C. H. H. H. H.

FARMS AND FARMERS

As to the Best Sheep.
The breeding of sheep has been carried on for so many years with so much skill and good business judgment, that there is not one breed that is not the best, or that is any better than another, when the same good care and skill are expended on the flock, just as in the present time the Shropshire is the most popular of all the coarse-wool breeds in the proportion of five to three of the next in order, which is the Lincoln. Then comes the Leicester, Oxford, Hampshire, Cheviot and Southdown. Every one of these sheep is good and in prominent tests as to their profit as mutton there is not anything to choose between them. Every sheep has been

covered with a specially prepared paper. As the plaster is a bad conductor of heat, says the Scientific American, the temperature inside the hermetically sealed receptacle remains constant, being unaffected by external changes. The cost of packing is only about two cents per pound. It is used to a great extent in Australia. Butter has been sent from Melbourne to Kimberley, in Africa, and the butter was found to be in a perfectly sound condition. Cases are now made which hold as much as 800 pounds of butter.

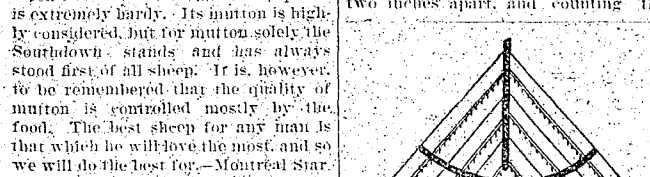
Starting Early Potatoes.
The plan tested at the Rhode Island station of sprouting seed potatoes, in trays so that they would be fairly grown, or as large as they usually are at the first hoeing, when they were set in the field, seems to be so simple and to have so increased the yield, as well as given an earlier crop, that we cannot refrain from mentioning it again. In the hope that some of our readers will try it. They used trays 3 1/2 feet long and 1 1/2 feet wide, a convenient size for one man to handle, and holding about a bushel each when they were spread out. The sides of the trays were but about an inch high, and the bottom was of laths placed an inch apart. Then these were placed on a rack so as to leave eight or nine inches between them, and that placed so as to give each tray air and sunshine above and below, in a room only moderately warm. Thus they had on each piece a strong, vigorous sprout three or four inches high when ready to set them out and they found that the increase in yield at the time they were ready for digging or when first set to soil was 25 per cent over those kept in a cool cellar and planted in the open ground, while when fully mature the gain was 40 per cent with more large potatoes.



PRIZE CHEVIOT RAM.

bred by the most skillful English sheepmen, and on this side of the ocean our people have successfully maintained the excellence of those sheep which have been imported. The Shropshire is mostly chosen to cross on the common sheep, while the Lincoln comes next as a popular sheep for this use. For your locality, perhaps, the Cheviot would be preferable, because its home is in the hill country between England and Scotland, and it is hardy and will bear a severe winter. The illustration of it which is given on this page, is life-like and exactly represents the animal as it is. It gives a close view of the wool, is a first-class mutton sheep and is extremely hardy. Its mutton is highly considered, but for mutton solely, the Southdown stands and has always stood first of all sheep. It is, however, to be remembered that the quality of mutton is controlled mostly by the food. The best sheep for any farm is that which will live the most, and so we will do the best for—Montreal Star.

A Slush Scraper.
Where a farmer has a large ditch running through his farm a slush scraper is indispensable. This one is made from two inch plank, six feet long, with one inch patterned for the scraper and tapered to make suitable handles, as shown in cut. The scraper has should be four feet wide, two feet from front to rear of box, and one foot in depth. These dimensions will move almost a half yard of mud at each haul, and a team will pull it easily. The top and bottom of scraper should be bound with iron, which will make it more rigid and wear better. Any blacksmith can make the blade out of an old drag saw blade or suitable piece of flat steel. This should be bolted and riveted to the box and hand bars of box and made quite sharp to cut well. The eyelets shown in illustration near the blade are to fasten a log chain into. With this scraper one can clean the slush out of a large ditch



SLUSH SCRAPER.

and work the team on bank. The length of chain can be regulated to suit the depth of ditch. We used a scraper similar to this last autumn on our farm and found it excellent to clean out slush and also to dress off overhanging banks.—Correspondence Ohio Farmer.

Hay for Hogs.
A hog likes clover or grass in the summer and a little corn or alfalfa hay in the winter, and if properly used they are good feeds, promoting growth, but the Nevada experiment station has proved that hay alone is not a cheap food for hogs. They fed four pigs, weighing about 140 pounds each on hay for three weeks, and reported a shrinkage of eighty-five pounds in that time. Cow peas and cow pea hay are also good, and, with the peas in, would come much nearer being a perfect food than clover.

A New Radish.
The mongrel, or edible podded radish, is a new vegetable from Java which is now recommended by the American Consul in New Zealand, where it has been tried. It is as easily grown as the ordinary radish, producing enormous crops of long pods, which are crisp and tender, with a delicious flavor. Persons who cannot eat the common radish because of its indigestible qualities should try this new variety with pleasure.

New Package for Butter.
A new use has been found for glass. It consists in packing butter in a box made of six sheets of ordinary window glass, the edges being covered with gummed paper. The closed box is then enveloped in a layer of plaster of paris a fourth of an inch thick, and it

CHINA WILL YIELD.

EARL LI SO NOTIFIES THE PEKIN ENVOYS.

Some Demands Meet with Criticism—Razing of Forts, Creation of Legation Guards and Army Posts Cited—Speedy Settlement Thought Near.

Earl Li-Hung-Chang on Sunday notified the foreign envoys in Peking that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had been ordered to sign the preliminary joint note. The announcement came as a pleasant surprise to the envoys. No definite reply to the note from the Chinese court had been expected for a week to come and in the prompt action of the Emperor are seen most encouraging signs of a desire on the part of the government to hasten a final adjustment of the differences.

While the question is but a preliminary in the various stages attendant upon the restoration of a normal condition of affairs in the Orient, it is the point on which the greatest clash of interests was expected. With the joint note accepted the way for agreement on more detailed and specific peace terms is cleared. The additional steps to be taken in closing the international affair can now be taken with a haste which has not characterized any of the proceedings thus far.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries themselves were greatly astonished to receive the imperial instructions to sign the joint note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards and also as to the places where these are to be located.

The plenipotentiaries are instructed to endeavor to limit the number of army posts along the line of railway to as few as possible and finally to request the powers to destroy the forts, but merely to disarm them.

The foreign communities in Peking are highly satisfied at the decided tone of the collective note and the determined stand of the powers. It is understood that Li-Hung-Chang sent a memorial to the throne, couched in very strong terms, urging complete compliance.



NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

ent structure, and in addition, that on which the Western Union building stands, the property having been purchased by the exchange. The broad street front will be depressed from the second floor to the pediment, and the greater part of the front will be of glass, which will insure an abundance of light and air. The building is to be set on caissons, and the foundations are to be sunk to a depth of sixty feet.

The whole building, the estimated cost of which is about \$1,500,000, will be lighted by electricity generated by the exchange's own plant. The work of demolishing the present structure will begin on May 1 next.

ent negotiating with each other for several months the envoys at the powers at Peking signed the preliminary demand on the Chinese government, and they were formally presented to Prince Ching, Li-Hung-Chang being too ill to pose as a joint recipient. The terms imposed on China were, as long ago decided upon, rigorous in the extreme. China must pay an indemnity, make abject apologies to Germany and Japan, punish the Boxer leaders, including seven members of the royal family, raze the forts protecting Peking, permit permanent armaments around fortified legations, and cease the manufacture of munitions of war. It is now reported at Peking and Shanghai that China will not accept the terms; that the Emperor hesitates to "boiled the princes, that he does not wish to destroy his forts, and that he fears the presence of permanent legation troops in Peking. If the Chinese imperial authorities persist in refusing the terms it remains for the powers to decide upon a new program. A new program is to be drafted above all things, for it may mean quarrels between the rivals for influence in the far East and ending in partition of the Chinese empire, or even a general war.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company in Paris on Thursday developed the fact that, while the directors of the company hope to transfer the enterprise to the United States government, the individual holders of the stock are opposed to American control of the waterway. For some reason, however, few people of the United States take the Panama canal enterprise seriously. The De Lesseps failure, however, was far from sounding the death knell to the project. According to scientific journals, the difficult engineering problems have been solved and thousands of men are being continually employed. Work has been opened up along the entire length of the canal. Fifteen of the forty-six miles have been dredged to the full width of the proposed waterway, and a depth of from sixteen to twenty-nine and one-half feet. In a word, two-fifths of the work on the great enterprise has practically been completed.

Little seems to have come of the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. The Dutch residents of the British colony have not risen en masse to join the burghers, who have been making a desperate resistance. Lord Kitchener's army, and the invading columns themselves have been so closely pursued that they have been compelled to abandon several guns and many carts. In the Orange Free State the British generals are making a strenuous effort to capture Gen. De Wet, who is reported to be cornered—again—in the vicinity of Thaba N'Chu, in the western part of the territory. Numerous minor engagements are reported daily in which the Boers seem to be holding their own.

The people of Cape Town presented to Lord Roberts a sword of honor. In his speech he lauded Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner.

The Grand Vizier and other Turkish dignitaries were at a dinner in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky. The Sultan also received them.

Several boxes of matches having been emptied into a can of cream, Farmer Philip Gansway fed the mixture to his hogs, at Utica, N. Y., and soon nine of them were dead.

Ex-Senator Perry A. Gibson of Erie, Pa., secured a charter at Kansas City, Mo., for a trolley line from that city to St. Joseph, Mo.

Bills in both Nebraska and Ohio will introduce forbidding football games within the borders of the States.

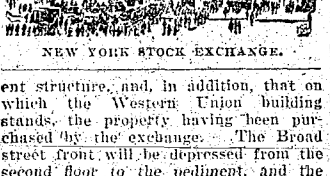
NEW BLOCK FOR CHANGE.

Designs of New York Stock Exchange Building Are Most Ornate.

One of the finest buildings in the Wall Street district, New York, will be the new home of the Stock Exchange, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on May 1, 1902. It will not be a skyscraper; indeed, it will be only four stories high, as this will give enough room for the exchange. There will be no other tenants.

The main entrance in Broad street will cover all the land occupied by the present structure, and in addition, that on which the Western Union building stands, the property having been purchased by the exchange. The broad street front will be depressed from the second floor to the pediment, and the greater part of the front will be of glass, which will insure an abundance of light and air. The building is to be set on caissons, and the foundations are to be sunk to a depth of sixty feet.

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An official report shows the water plant owned and operated by the municipality of Paris, netted a profit of 15,000,000 francs (\$1,500,000) during 1900. A small municipal electric light plant, started as an experiment two years ago, cleared 300,000 francs (\$150,000).

The year's statistics show that more than 10,000 alcoholic patients were admitted to thirteen Paris hospitals. The treatment and maintenance of these desperate drunkards cost the city more than 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000).

President McKinley sent \$30 to the fund for the victims of the Saxton block fire at Canton. Mrs. McKinley was interested as an heir in the block.

Frank Smith, the Brooklyn district messenger who carried the greeting of American school boys to President Kruger, was arrested for throwing a stone through a show window.

Out in Kansas they are still paying claims for damages sustained in the celebrated Quantrill raid. Up to the present time \$301,945.45 has been paid. The unpaid outstanding claims amount to \$75,042.35.

NININGER-SAGE DEAD.

THE HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY PASSES AWAY.

Author of Shakespeare Cryptogram, Populist Candidate for Vice President, Prominent in Minnesota for Years, Expires Suddenly.

Ignatius Donnelly, politician, author, sage, aged 70 died early Wednesday morning. The eminent Minneapolisian was taken suddenly ill the previous night while visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Barton Hanson, in that city. From the first Mr. Donnelly sank steadily and soon became unconscious. Dr. Murphy was summoned, and when he arrived the sick man was still unconscious. The doctor pronounced it heart failure and stated early in the evening that there was little chance of the patient's recovery. Mr. Donnelly passed away surrounded by a number of his relatives, who from the first had understood that he could not live. He died without regaining consciousness.

Ignatius Donnelly, known as "the sage of Nininger," was conspicuous in the political and literary field for many years. He came to Minnesota thirty-five years ago and since that time had been a member of both houses of the State Legislature and represented his district in Congress. He had pronounced ideas, and during his political career had been a member of nearly every political party known in the State. For the last few years he had been bitterly opposed to the policy of the Democratic party, and at the last general election he was a candidate for Vice-President on the Populist ticket.

Ignatius Donnelly was born Nov. 4, 1831, in Philadelphia. He was educated for a lawyer, but changed from law to literature, and then to literature to literature. He was a Republican, but drifted into the Democratic ranks, and, having certain beliefs, tastes, became a convert to the Farmers' Alliance doctrine. During the war he was Governor of Minnesota, and was later Lieutenant Governor for four years, and afterward represented his district of Minnesota in the House of Representatives for six years.

It was in 1882 Mr. Donnelly began unraveling the mystery of the Baconian cipher in the dramatic Shakespeare. He owned a photographic copy of the earliest folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, and in his charming home near Hastings, Minn., he pored over the leaves and discovered that William Shakespeare was a "fraud."

Mr. Donnelly's home was built while Minnesota was yet a territory, and in it Mr. Donnelly surrounded himself with books. His first wife died about 1894, three sons and two daughters surviving her. In 1898 Mr. Donnelly married Marion Olive Hanson, his typewriter, who was born Feb. 9, 1877, in Eldwood, near Christiana, Norway.

Mr. Donnelly was a quiet, unassuming man and splendidly educated. His first literary work was "Athalia," considered one of the boldest and most original works that had ever appeared.

BIRTH OF FEDERATION.
Last Step in Union of British Austral Colonies.
The Earl of Hopetoun was sworn in at Sydney, N. S. W., as first governor of the federated Australian colonies amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in the antipodes. Scores of thousands of the participating citizens, cheering and waving flags, marked the occasion. The rejoicing of the commonwealth was intensified by a message, which Queen Victoria sent through the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun, as follows:

"The queen commands me to express through me her people of Australia her anxiety's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the commonwealth and her earnest wish that under divine providence it may insure increased prosperity and well-being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia."

After his commission had been read the Earl of Hopetoun took the oath of office and signed it at a table which had been presented by the queen. A salute of twenty-one guns, the playing of the national anthem by the massed bands and rousing cheers reaching among the hills accompanied this act. The signature and swearing-in of the first federal ministers followed.

Sparks from the Wires.
Frank Kautch, 7, Delphos, O., drowned while skating.

Spain's bill for increasing the navy was defeated in the chamber.

Gov. Beckham's plurality, as officially announced at Frankfort, Ky., is 3,080.

Canadian royalty returns indicate the Klondike output this year was only \$9,000,000.

Jail prisoners in Oswego County, N. Y., are to be employed in the improvement of county highways.

In ninety years the Spanish-speaking people of the world have increased from 20,150,000 to 42,800,000.

A launch used by Napoleon and other historical relics were destroyed by a fire in the Cherboung arsenal.

M'KINLEY THE HOST.

GREETES 6,000 PERSONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

President and His Wife Receive Distinguished Diplomats, Army and Navy Men and Others at White House—Scene of Splendor.

The beginning of the twentieth century was fittingly celebrated in Washington. Beginning with the reception at the White House at noon, persons in official life were whirling about until late in the afternoon. The arrangements at the White House were satisfactory, considering the small space available for receiving the large throng. The diplomatic corps entered the historic structure from the south. Thirty-six friendly nations were represented in the gathering by members of six embassies and fifty legations. The Marine band and the Eleventh Infantry band alternated in discoursing selections, the former playing for the first time a fantasia, "Timely Thoughts," composed by Lieut. Samuel H. H. H., and including parts of all the favorite airs of Mrs. McKinley.

Representatives of the army and navy were gorgeous in gold lace and polished buttons, Gen. Miles leading the army with Adj. Gen. Corbin beside him, and Admiral Dwyer the navy.

About 5,000 persons had been received when, at 1:30 o'clock, the reception was to close. However, as the crowd still stretched four abreast beyond the entrance the President directed that the reception proceed, that all might come in. Mrs. McKinley endured the trying ordeal with much composure, remaining alongside the President throughout. It was 2 o'clock when the end of the line appeared, and the President, waving a final salutation to the guests, escorted Mrs. McKinley to her apartments.

After the President and other members of the receiving party had taken places in the blue parlor the long line of guests began to move. First in the line came the ambassadors and ministers from foreign countries, accompanied by their full retinues. At their head was the venerable Lord Parncliffe, British ambassador, and behind him the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the Honorable Mr. Parncliffe, for loving came Baron Parncliffe, the Italian ambassador, Dr. van Holken, the German ambassador, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Senator Don Assombré, the Mexican ambassador, each accompanied by his staff and ladies. The Chinese minister, in his rich oriental silks, accompanied by Mrs. W. in elaborately embroidered gown, attracted much attention.

After the ambassadors and ministers came the chief justice and associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, foreign consuls and ministers of the United States. From the state dining room the guests passed into the red parlor.

FREE HOMES OUT WEST.
The Last Great Homestead Race to Be Run Next Summer.
The last and, perhaps, the greatest race for homes ever run under government auspices is on the cards for the coming summer. The Fort Sill country is to be thrown open for settlement. It lies between Texas and Oklahoma; is sixty miles square and in the Indian tongue is called "Beautiful Land." It is the last of the Indian reservations of notable size which still remains a part of the public domain and by a law passed last June, it is to be city, town, homesteads, checker-board, and other Indian lands, have been within recent years. The exact date for the opening has not yet been fixed by the President, who is empowered to say the word which will start thousands who are eager for free homes on a dash into the Indian country.

The entire area is not, however, to be parcelled out among the prospective settlers. About one-third goes to the Indians. Certain sections will be set apart for public schools, government buildings and other purposes of the future State of Oklahoma, of which this section will form a part. There must also be subtracted 50,000 acres for the Fort Sill military reservation, leaving about 1,614,000 acres for settlement. Probably one-fourth of this is mineral or waste lands, so that only about 8,000 quarter sections of desirable land will be left for the settlers.

There is bound to be disappointment, because the number of possible winners when the Fort Sill country is opened will be strikingly disproportionate to the interest felt and to the number of entries. It is probable that the government will to some extent mitigate the situation by opening at the same time the Wichita reservation. North of the eastern part of the Kiowa and Comanche country is this Wichita reservation, containing about 700,000 acres. It is much smaller than the other tract, but the Indians to be given lands are not so many. Allotment has been going on there gradually for some years. The proportion of good land is larger than in the Fort Sill country. The reservation consists of broad and fertile valleys and rolling upland, suitable to diversified farming. It is estimated that 2,000 white settlers may be able to find farms there, and all of the allotments and reservations for school and other purposes are made.

But, in addition to the farms to be distributed to the swiftest, the opening of these reservations will present many other opportunities, for towns will be laid out and populated in a day. While perhaps fewer than 5,000 will win farms of 160 acres, several times that number will find homes and business and labor in the new counties to be incorporated as political parts of Oklahoma.

In opposition to the determined vegetarians, who condemn all animal food, there is a growing number of physiologists in Germany who insist that abstention from meat, if continued for ages, and generations, is responsible for the feebleness and low intellect of certain races.

The State of Ohio expends \$14,000,000 annually on its 1,200,000 school children. Of this fund Cincinnati pays \$1,000,000.

F. Lowman was killed by "Ginger" Blue, Steubenville, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County

Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON.

PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Residence, first door north of a Variance office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Acres Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYSON, MOHIGAN.

TO PLANT A COLONY.

"GENERAL" COXEY IMPORTS SCANDINAVIANS.

Will Use Them in Working His Quarries North of Massillon, Ohio—Bradstreet's Reports Advance in Cereals and Decline in Stocks.

"Gen." J. S. Coxe, the famous common-law lawyer, has brought thirty-five Scandinavians to Massillon, O., from Castle Garden and will provide them with employment in his quarries north of there and homes in the vicinity. The foreigners will be apart from the other workmen, will have a government of their own formed in accordance with Coxe's idea and will be given every opportunity to improve themselves. Coxe intends to establish schools for their children. The common-law lawyer declares he was forced to adopt this plan by his failure to secure a sufficient number of workmen to operate his quarries. It is an experiment, and if successful he says he will found other colonies.

GREATEST DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.

Shown in Largest Day's Bank Clearings Ever Reported in New York.

Bradstreet's says: "Cereals and provisions have advanced while stocks have declined, but the upward movement has been one of those familiar of late, a short swing with small fluctuations, limited by feverish desire to bag profits. Railway earnings hold up well for the season, and the greatest dividend payments on record were reflected in the largest day's bank clearings ever reported at New York. Wheat, including flour, shipments aggregate 3,914,301 bushels, against 3,683,105 last week. Corn exports aggregate 4,470,021 bushels, against 4,011,103 last week. Business failures for the week number 268 in the United States, against 213 last week and 488 in 1907.

SCOURGE RAGES IN MISSOURI.

Cases of Smallpox Found in Over One Hundred Counties.

Dr. S. C. James, member of the State Board of Health at Kansas City, made the startling disclosure at a meeting of the Board of Health of that city that there are cases of smallpox in over 100 counties of Missouri and that the most vigorous quarantine measures have failed to stop the spread of the disease. City Physician G. O. Coffin expressed the fear that Kansas City will suffer an epidemic of the disease this winter. There are 100 cases there now and new cases are being daily discovered. The smallpox existing is not of a virulent form and few deaths are expected to result from it.

Lines to Redeem Tickets.

A new plan to prevent travelers from disposing of unused parts of tickets to railroads, by all station buildings along the Burlington system notices have been posted stating that the company will redeem at full face value any part of an unused ticket reading over any line of the road.

Another Hay Fire at Boston.

For the fourth time within a year the Boston and Maine hay shed district in Charlestown, Boston, Mass., has been visited by fire. Two sheds on Rutherford avenue were almost completely destroyed, another shed was damaged and more than forty freight cars, nearly all filled with hay, were ruined. The total loss will aggregate \$113,000.

Big Deal Made in Lumber.

The Seamon-Glendon Lumber Company of Minneapolis has just concluded an enormous purchase of white pine along the St. Louis river and its tributaries. The land and timber were owned by William O'Brien of St. Paul and his associates and comprehended nearly 300,000 acres.

Cotton Belt Buys a Line at Auction.

The St. Louis and Arkansas River Railroad, running from St. Louis to Lett, a distance of forty miles, was sold at public auction at Pine Bluff, Ark. The Cotton Belt road was the purchaser, giving \$40,000.

Footpad Kills Postal Clerk.

George Krupt, a clerk in the Portland, Ore., postoffice, was shot three times and killed by a footpad. Krupt was on his way home and it is supposed that when ordered to throw up his hands he resisted. The murderer escaped.

Canada Will Exhibit.

The decision of the Canadian government not to be represented at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has been reconsidered and the cabinet has made a grant for a building and an exhibit.

Jefferson's Servant Dies.

Peter Fossett (colored), who was the body servant of Thomas Jefferson, died in Cincinnati. He was born at Monticello, Va., in 1815.

Trees to Hide War's Signs.

The government is making preparations for rehabilitating the forest on the reservation embracing the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military park.

Death of P. D. Armour.

Philip D. Armour, the noted Chicago banker, died at his residence after suffering several weeks with pneumonia.

Eight Men Suffocated.

Eight men were suffocated in a fire that broke out at night in the Harvard building house at Minneapolis, Minn.

Dies from the Prick of a Pin.

A Reinheimer, a millionaire merchant tailor of Cleveland, died in terrible agony, the result of the prick of a pin. Three of Cleveland's most prominent physicians did everything in their power to save his life, but the merchant died of blood poisoning.

Modus Vivendi Renewed.

The modus vivendi in respect to the United States fishing vessels on the Atlantic coast has been renewed for another year, that is, for 1904, by the Canadian government by order in council.

Tobacco Strike in at End.

After enduring great suffering from want, the 1,500 striking employees of the Louisville tobacco company decided to go back to work. They will not get the increased wages asked for, but their other demands were granted by the management.

Big Fire in Iowa Town.

Fire destroyed nine business buildings at Fairbank, Iowa. The town had no apparatus and its entire destruction was prevented only by tearing down several buildings. C. W. Eckelberry of Waterloo and John McCummins of Fairbank were perhaps fatally injured. Loss \$15,000.

NEGLECT KILLS NAVAL CADET.

S. M. Green of Sandusky, Ohio, Says Son's Death Is Due to Neglect.

J. M. Green has returned to his home in Sandusky, Ohio, where he is a United States pension examiner. He comes from Washington, where he was attached to the charges against the officers of the United States training ship Santee at Annapolis. Green alleges that his son Horace died because of gross neglect. Horace Green died on Dec. 14, the cause of death being pneumonia. He was sick about two days. It is alleged that he was hauled out of his hammock and forced to march in the ranks, although he was unable to drill. On the morning of the 14th he was very sick and became delirious. An extra guard was stationed to watch him. Notwithstanding the fact that he was not expected to live, it is claimed, the sick was washed down as usual, the stream of water being turned on and the floor scrubbed while the young man lay raving and dying in his hammock. He died before midnight. His father alleged that the food furnished the young man was unfit for a dog to eat, that there was no heat on the berth deck and that the bathways were open, exposing the men, including the sick one, to cold draughts.

CONGRESSMEN NEAR TO DEATH.

Hunting Party Has Narrow Escape from Looting in the Gulf.

The House of Representatives nearly lost several of its members in the storm that swept the Gulf of Mexico recently. A hunting party for the holidays, ranged a hunting party for the holidays to hunt ducks in the Vermilion Bay. The party included Congressman Broussard and Breazeale of Louisiana, W. K. Rodenberg of Illinois, J. F. Stallings and J. D. Clayton, Alabama, and several others. The party left Avery's Island on the Gulf coast for the Vermilion bay in a large yawl. The yawl was caught in a large blow about in all directions, and finally upset, three of the party being thrown into the water and having a desperate struggle for their lives. When rescued they were completely exhausted, and could have held out only a few minutes longer. The congressional party saved the lives of two other hunters caught in the same storm.

MAD MOOSE RAIDS TOWN.

Crazed Animal Injures Man and Kills Cattle at Paris, Minn.

One man probably fatally injured, three dogs and two cows killed, and several hundred dollars' worth of property destroyed is the result of the visit of a crazy moose to the little town of Paris, Minn. The animal appeared in the streets about noon and charged directly at a little knot of men standing in front of the only store in town. Everyone made a rush for safety. John Olson failed to escape and was so severely injured by the moose that he is now probably dead. After leaving the store, the animal turned his attention to a lot of dogs that were attacking him and rapidly killed three of their number, his sharp hoofs cutting them almost to pieces. Two cows attracted his attention and he attacked them, killing both in short order. After the brute had smashed things generally he was killed.

CHILD WISHES TO DIE.

Four-Year-Old James McIntosh Longs to Join His Dead Sister.

Separated from his sister Eva by death, James McIntosh, aged 4, of Cincinnati, pleads daily with his mother to end his life, in order that he may join her. Eva died recently from burns sustained by the house fire which destroyed her parents' home. The two children were devoted to one another, and were together constantly.

Miners Have Narrow Escape.

A heavy explosion of gas occurred in the Hollenback mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa. It set fire to the woodwork, but this was quickly extinguished. Five hundred men were at work at the time. All succeeded in getting out safely, with the exception of two, who were badly burned.

Thirty-Story Building.

The Acad Real Estate Company has completed plans for a thirty-story building, to be erected the coming summer at the southeast corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway, New York. The building is to have a frontage of 118 feet on Broadway and 97.75 feet on Thirty-third street, and will be 455 feet high.

Kidnaper Is Captured.

Pat Crowe of Chicago, the notorious ex-convict, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator in the kidnaping of the 15-year-old son of Edward Cuddehe, the noted Chicago banker, was captured near the agency of the Pine River reservation in South Dakota.

Death of Ignatius Donnelly.

Ignatius Donnelly, politician and author, aged 70, died at Minneapolis. He was taken suddenly ill while visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Barton Hanson. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Marriage of Frank Daniels.

Frank Daniels, the well-known actor, who is appearing with his company in "The Time" at the National Theatre, was married the other day at Fargo to Miss Olive McDorman, who has been on the stage for two years.

Chicago Man Commits Suicide.

Jacob Imman, who went from Chicago to visit his brother at Nardin, Ok., seven choice creamery, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. He was growing worse instead of better.

Work on Removing Mint.

The big task of removing the United States mint from its present site at Juniper and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, to the magnificent new building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets has begun.

Roberts Made Earl.

Queen Victoria has bestowed an earldom on Lord Roberts and made him a knight of the garter when he called to pay his respects to her majesty at Osborne House.

Methodist Leader Dies.

Bishop Doane, one of the ablest and most prominent leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Epworth League, died suddenly at his home in Detroit, of heart disease.

En Hai Is Hanged.

Su Hai, the man who killed Baron von Kettler, the German minister to China, in June last, was hanged at Peking in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Impaled on Butcher Knife.

Roy Griffin, aged 17 years, fell on a butcher knife at the Swift Company's packing plant in East St. Louis and was instantly killed. The blade pierced his throat and severed his jugular vein.

Drives 1,000 Persons Out of Business.

By the operation of a new law nearly 1,000 green grocers, butchers and poultry dealers in New Orleans were forced to

close their places of business permanently.

The law in question prohibits the establishment of a private market within 3,200 feet of a public market, and was enacted in the interest of the public market lessens in order to increase the revenue of the city. The public markets now have a monopoly.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.

Aged Woman Burned to Death and Other Persons Injured.

An aged woman was burned to death, a younger woman was burned to death while ill, and three other persons were injured at a fire which destroyed a row of three-story frame tenement houses on Bushwick street, Jersey City. The damage by fire was \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. The woman was Mrs. Mary Devine, 60 years old. The younger woman, Mrs. Minnie Arnieck, 27 years old, was in the hands of a doctor and nurses when the flames reached the house. She was lifted from her bed, placed in an ambulance and hurried to the hospital. Her mother, Policeman O'Connor was overcome while rescuing the inmates of the burning houses and is in a serious condition. Twenty-eight families were driven from bed into the bitter cold night and made homeless.

WILL BUILD STEEL PLANT.

A Wealthy Syndicate Gets Option on Land Near Newark, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Chicago and Ohio coal and iron men of wealth and prominence have for several weeks through two prominent business men of Newark, Ohio, been obtaining options on land in and near that city, nearly 2,000 acres having already been secured north of the town and along the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. Rumors of a mammoth crucible steel plant to be built about and near the announcement made by authority of Pittsburg parties who have been in the city for a day or two that a plant larger than any now in operation in the United States is likely to be built at that place.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Accident on Chicago Great Western—Three Trains Hurt.

A Chicago Great Western passenger train was wrecked near Sargent, Minn. Two engines were pulling eight cars. A fire struck a defective rail and was overturned with the baggage car. The latter was burned. The seven coaches left the track, but were not overturned. Baggage man Green, Conductor Healey and Buffet Car Porter Hudson were seriously injured, but no one else was hurt.

No Bounty for Beek Sugar.

Attorney General Douglas has rendered an opinion holding that the Minnesota law for the payment of a bounty upon sugar produced within the State is invalid because the Legislature exceeded its authority. The law is not held to be unconstitutional and it is said there is nothing in the constitution repugnant to such a bounty law.

Battle with Safe Blowers.

A group of men known as safe blowers on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, just north of Van Wert, Ohio, at 3 o'clock the other morning. The town was aroused by the explosion and a posse had a battle with nine robbers, who composed the gang. About fifty shots were exchanged, but only one man was wounded so far as known at this time.

Sues for Riot Damages.

The first suit for damages growing out of the riot of Aug. 22 last was filed in the courts at Akron, Ohio. John M. Davis, winner of \$50,000 in damages, was killed in her mother's arms while the family were driving in a carriage through the crowd around the city building, sued the city for \$50,000 damages.

Fire Loss in Pittsburg.

The extensive pattern plant of S. Jarvis, Adams & Co. in Pittsburg was almost completely destroyed by fire, together with a large number of patterns and molds. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Fire Visits Iowa Town.

In Burlington, Iowa, fire destroyed two buildings on Main street, occupied by Schramm & Schmeig and by the Connor Mercantile Company. Great music store was damaged. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, insurance \$75,000.

Fire Work Heavy Damage.

More than \$400,000 damage was done by a fire which destroyed the Bellows Stamp Company's large plant at Haney, Ill. Nearly 700 men, boys and girls are deprived of employment.

Heads a Big Nation.

The Earl of Arundel was sworn in at Sydney as the first governor of the federal Australian colonies amid scenes of pagantry such as never before had been attempted in the antipodes.

Plum for Chicago Attorney.

The attorney generalship of Porto Rico is the plum which has fallen to James S. Harlan, an attorney of Chicago.

Powers Declare an Armistice.

The powers have proclaimed an armistice in China, pending peace negotiations.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, 24c to 25c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, 24c to 25c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, 24c to 25c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, 24c to 25c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lamb, common to extra, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, 24c to 25c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 41c to 40c per bushel.

P. D. ARMOUR IS DEAD.

MILLIONAIRE DIES AT HIS HOME IN CHICAGO.

End of Several Weeks' Illness Due to Heart Disease—Relatives at Bedside Witness Peaceful Passing Away—Leaves Fortune of \$75,000,000.

Philip D. Armour, the world's wealthiest and best known packer, the man of many enterprises, is dead, at 68 years of age. Death claimed him at 5:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when he passed to eternity surrounded by his family in his palatial residence, 2115 Prairie avenue, Chicago. He fell from the stairs to the grave by less than a year his much-loved son, Philip D. Armour, Jr., and by less than two years his brother, Simeon B. Armour, head of the Kansas City branch of the great packing establishment.

Heart trouble, known technically as myocarditis, was the cause of death. He had been suffering from this affection for two years. Early in November, his last illness began. He quit his desk for the last time one morning upon the understanding of a physician, for a short rest. He said he was only suffering from a bad cold and need no rest. A few days ago the disease reached an acute stage, and on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a sudden turn for the worse indicated unmistakably that the grim messenger was at hand. The patient himself realized the approach of the end. He was conscious up to 3 p. m., and said those who were with him, perfectly resigned. He conversed rationally with members of his family, recognizing each one, and asking them not to feel sorrow. With especially tender words for his wife and children, the man of millions passed into unconsciousness. Then the soul of the mighty who controlled the lives and destinies of many thousands of people passed off. He left a fortune of about \$75,000,000.

Stones in His Career.

Born in Madison County, New York, May 10, 1832.

He first came to Chicago in 1851, from his father's farm land and village grocery store.

Started with a party of argonauts from Ohio, N. Y., bound for California in wagons, April 10, 1852.

In 1856 returned to the house of his father in New York, with nearly \$4,000—the foundation of his fortune.

One of the first years he went to Milwaukee and bought an interest in the commission business of Frederick B. Miles.

Married to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati, in October, 1852.

In May, 1863, having dissolved partnership with Miles, he became junior partner in the firm of Plankinton & Armour, pork packers.

In 1864 the Chicago house of his brother, Herman O. Armour was affiliated with the Milwaukee house. Herman was sent to New York, where he opened an eastern branch, called Armour, Plankinton & Co., and Joseph P. Armour, a younger brother, was placed in charge of the Chicago house, which was known as H. O. Armour & Co. until 1870.

In 1865 Philip D. Armour made his first world-famous coup by anticipating the shrewdness of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and netting about \$2,000,000 for his firm by selling pork from \$80 down to \$40 a barrel, and filling the orders at an average cost of \$18 a barrel.

Chicago house commenced packing hogs in 1868, under the firm name of P. D. Armour & Co.

Philip D. Armour moved to Chicago, and established his permanent home in 1870.

Established Armour, Bros. Banking Company at Kansas City in 1871, and placed his brother Andrew Watson Armour at the head of it.

Established a great packing plant at Kansas City in 1881.

In 1878 survived a fierce bull raid in pork, directed at him, employed \$2,000,000 in "standing off" his opponents, and netted \$1,500,000, the operation intended to "fleece" him.

Armour Mission founded in 1880 upon \$100,000 bequeathed for that purpose by Joseph P. Armour, and further endowed and sustained by Philip D. Armour.

Armour Institute founded.

In 1892 an effort was made by leading Chicago wheat speculators to corner Philip D. Armour in a gigantic wheat deal. His chief danger of defeat and enormous loss lay in the fact that his opponents had secured all the elevator space. Within thirty days Armour had bought or built enough elevators to store his grain and disappoint his rivals.

Bought \$500,000 worth of gold in London for his personal account, and used it to save off disaster during the days of panic which threatened some Chicago banks in 1893.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Tennessee has granted a charter for a colored university.

John Snyder, Chicago, fatally shot his wife, then committed suicide.

W. H. Durr, formerly a theatrical manager, killed himself at Chicago.

Protective legislation can be secured, Dr. W. H. Durr, New York, said, by a hard money issue in the currency.

Wind Cave, at Rapid City, S. D., is to be examined by the government, with a view to making it a national reservation.

Lawrence Bryant, 5 years old, was killed by his 10-year-old brother while playing with a loaded gun at Le Roy, N. Y.

Frank Mitchell, a negro living at Akron, Ohio, claims to be 108 years old, and says he well remembers seeing George Washington.

The brutal Spanish bull fights are as popular as ever in that land. The average number of horses killed in Spain each year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

Dr. Foster Howard of Milford, Mass., recently was a typical home. He had plenty of property and might have lived at his ease, but he preferred the life of a tramp, and spent all his days wandering and begging.

John Pike says that the English language of Hartford, Conn., is spelled Hartford, but pronounced the same as Hartford just as in England Berkeley is "Barkley" and clerk "clark."

Texas had an economical spasm in 1894 and abolished the office of State geologist. Since that time it has been plugging along without any such office. Now there is clamor to have the office restored.

An elk preserve has been established at Jackson's Hole, Wyo., by M. V. Giltner, who fears that elk will share the fate of the bison. He now has a herd of nineteen, having started four years ago with half a dozen.

WINTER WHEAT DOES WELL.

Crop Report for December Is Decidedly Favorable.

The climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau for December shows the following general conditions of winter wheat: While the middle of December was quite cold to the eastward of the Mississippi, especially over the northern districts, the month as a whole was mild and generally dryer than usual, the temperature being much above the average over the northern districts to the westward of the upper Mississippi valley. There was, however, decidedly more than the average rainfall in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and on the north Pacific coast.

The winter wheat region has been practically without snow protection throughout the month, but the crop has not been subjected to marked extremes of temperature and is generally in promising condition, especially over the northern portions of the winter wheat belt. There is quite general complaint of injury by Hessian fly, but the ravages of this pest seem largely confined to the early sown wheat in western Kansas, the greater part of Texas and Southern California winter wheat has suffered from lack of moisture. The following reports from Middle Western States are also given:

Missouri—Month remarkably pleasant and exceptionally favorable for wheat; aside from some damage by fly to early sown in eastern and southern counties, crop is in excellent condition.

Illinois—Month very dry, but wheat, which is generally in very good condition; there has been considerable damage in the central and southern districts by Hessian fly, though it is serious only in a few localities; absence of snow covering caused slight damage from freezing in a few localities.

Indiana—Weather mild and dry, rain or snow needed; eye and wheat have made some growth and look green; fly injured some early sown; clover and timothy look well; tobacco stripping has begun; corn most all cribbed; much corn shelled; plowing and other farm work well advanced.

Ohio—Reports on wheat variable, but general condition only fair; weather favorable for growth except too dry in some eastern and central counties; very little snow protection; slight damage by freezing and thawing; injury by fly in early sown wheat; of later sown there are many healthy fields, but many with unsatisfactory stand.

Michigan—Lack of snow protection with alternate freezing and thawing has been detrimental to wheat, the general condition of which is rather poor; correspondents quite generally note the presence of Hessian fly.

STORM IN THE WEST.

Unprecedented Snowfall Buries the Pacific Slope.

A terrific snow and windstorm swept over the entire Pacific slope west of the Rockies, in many places paralyzing all lines of communication, causing great property damage and burying large districts under unprecedented falls of snow.

Within forty miles of Reno, Nev., a heavy passenger train was thrown from the rails by the force of the wind. At Yreka, Cal., seventy-two inches of snow fell in two days, and the precipitation in many other sections has broken all records. Under the weight of snow buildings have collapsed, trains have been delayed, and many cattle have been lost on the southern coast, but all along the line from Santa Cruz to Cape Plattery. The waves rolled mountain high at Fort Ross. Old-timers report that it was the worst storm ever known.

By a deal just consummated in Chicago the last of the 2,500,000 acres of land deeded to the Illinois Central Railroad by the State in 1851 was sold. The last of the great grant consisted of 60,000 acres lying in the following counties, all in the southern part of the State: Williamson, Randolph, Boone, Jackson, Linn, Madison and Alexander. The land was bought by ex-Congressman Philman of Newton, who represents a syndicate that purchased 30,000 acres from the same road five years ago. Fifty years ago, or in 1851, when the Illinois Central road was chartered it was given every alternate section of land through the State.

The charter provided for the construction of 705 miles of main line in the State, the route being from Cairo to East Dubuque, with a branch from Centralia to Chicago. The total land received under this grant was 2,50

GOVERNOR PINGREE'S FINAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Pingree's final message to the Legislature is one of great length, and in it he covers State affairs in a most exhaustive manner. "So far as the condition of the State is concerned," the Governor says, "we have, with but few exceptions, every reason to be well satisfied. Its finances are upon a sound basis. Its State institutions, as a rule, have been wisely and economically managed. The laws have been reasonably well executed. The affairs of the various departments of the State government have been satisfactorily conducted."

"There has always been more or less complaint against the inequality of our laws, but never any persistent effort made to remedy the trouble. I resolved to make the problem of equalizing taxation the principal effort of my administration as Governor, appreciating full well, at the beginning, that it would be a hard and relentless contest against the most powerful and the richest interests in the State."

"In order to meet the universal demand for some legislation which would contribute to the solution of the vexed problem of 'equal taxation,' the last Legislature enacted a law (approved June 23, 1890, Act No. 154, Public Acts 1890) creating a board of State tax commissioners, charged with the duty of exercising supervisory control over all officers administering the general tax laws of the State, and empowered in certain cases to review assessment rolls and correct the same and add thereto, and to provide for the assessment and taxation of property omitted from the assessment rolls. Among the duties of this board is the determination of the value of the properties of railroad and other corporations paying specific taxes. I strongly recommended and urged the enactment of this law, and it was passed during the last few days of the session. I regard it as the most important law ever enacted by a Michigan Legislature."

"Voluntarily have been written in support of the principle that the property of railroad, telephone, telegraph and express companies should be taxed upon its assessment at actual cash value, by a State board of assessors, and at the average rate of all taxes in the State. I have always contended that, whether they were paying their share of the property taxes of these companies should be taxed the same as other property is taxed; namely, upon assessment at its cash value, and that, until this was done, it would be impossible to accomplish equal taxation of all property in the State. The railroads are not paying their share of taxes under the present law providing for a special tax on gross earnings. It has been shown in the past that, according to the sworn returns of the railroads themselves, the cost of their property in the State amounted to a total of \$300,000,000. Making a very liberal reduction from this sum, in order to arrive at the present value of the property, and applying the average rate of taxes in the State thereto, it was found that the railroads would not be unfairly treated, if their taxes were more than doubled."

Work of the Tax Commission.
The following table contains comparative statistics as to the taxes for the years 1890 and 1900, which are eloquent witnesses to the excellent work of the tax commission, and the beneficial effect of its work to the State:

	1890.	1900.
State tax	\$ 7,275,872.57	\$ 2,903,201.59
County tax	2,485,325.12	2,430,480.64
City tax	1,772,934.56	1,727,270.53
City tax	8,328,883.85	8,210,050.70
Total taxes	\$20,462,036.07	\$13,850,952.56
Per cent of each tax to total taxes:		
State purposes	35.52	24.72
County purposes	12.32	17.43
City purposes	25.70	25.14
City purposes	40.96	41.90
Taxes from real estate	\$17,487,070.53	\$15,280,038.88
Taxes from personal property	3,044,965.58	5,000,458.08
Per cent of taxes from real estate	85.326	75.493
Per cent of taxes from personal property	14.674	24.506
Rate per \$1,000 assessed value	\$21.463	\$15.470

"It will be seen from this table that one result of the work of the commission has been to increase the amount of taxes derived from personal property from \$2,000,000 in one year, or from 15 to 25 per cent of the total taxes. On the other hand, it will be observed that, as a result of this, the percentage of taxes derived from real estate has been decreased from 85 to 75 per cent of the total taxes received."

"I desire especially to call your attention to the fact that, as a result of the work of the Tax Commission, and the application of the tax commission law, the rate of taxation in the State has been reduced from \$21.46 upon each \$1,000 of assessed value in 1890 to \$15.47 in 1900. This reduction of \$6.70 taxes upon each \$1,000 of property in the State, or of over 26 per cent in the rate of taxation in the State, has been accomplished, not by raising the assessments of those who have borne the burden of taxation in the past, but by raising the assessments of those who have avoided their share of taxes in the past, and by the placing of property on the rolls which has heretofore escaped taxation entirely."

Finances of the State.
"The steady growth of the cost of government is the experience of all States and countries. It is natural and inevitable. The population of the State has more than doubled during the past thirty years, and the business of the State government has increased accordingly. The expenses of maintaining the State government have not increased any more than they should, naturally. Some of the people of the State have been led to believe, by misstatement and misrepresentation, that the finances of the State have been woefully mismanaged during the present administration. The facts are, however, that the debt of the State, at the commencement of this administration, on Jan. 1, 1897, was a bonded indebtedness, was \$1,200,000. That is, the current expenses, incurred and payable at that time, exceeded the cash available by \$1,200,000. On June 30, 1900, the end of the last fiscal year, there was no indebtedness of that kind; but, on the contrary, the cash on hand amounted to \$2,067,023.44."

"The only bonded debt at this time is the Spanish war issue of bonds, originally \$500,000, upon which \$35,200 have been paid and \$121,500 remain unpaid. Provision has been made for full payment of the indebtedness, and \$351,482.39 has already been collected from the United States government, as explained in an other part of this message."

"The following is a table showing the receipts and disbursements of the State during the four fiscal years, ending June 30, 1900, classified according to the principal sources of income and expense:

RECEIPTS.

The cash in the State treasury

July 1, 1899, was \$1,022,422.47

The cash in the hands of the several institution treasurers was as follows:	399,142.11
Total	\$1,421,564.57
The receipts during the four years were as follows:	
From State taxes	2,903,201.59
(a) Direct	\$10,015,703.37
(b) Special	4,530,029.09
From earnings of institutions	2,662,385.50
From all other sources	6,614,341.09
Total	\$24,127,125.07

DISBURSEMENTS.	
The disbursements for all State institutions, including:	
(a) New buildings	\$ 2,112,635.39
(b) Salaries	6,534,588.38
(c) Primary schools	4,152,342.03
For all departments of the executive branch of the State government	2,027,080.92
For judicial branch	65,345.80
For legislative branch	794.19
For all other purposes	3,370,695.03
Cash on hand June 30, 1900	2,067,023.44
Total	\$24,127,125.07

"Total disbursements—\$24,127,125.07. 'A study and an analysis of the disbursements given in the above table will prove instructive. It will be seen that the expense of maintaining the State in strictly for the four years amounted to nearly \$15,000,000 more than one-half of the total expenses of the State. It is apparent, therefore, that there can be no substantial reduction in the expenditures, and therefore in the State taxes, without seriously crippling the State in its institutions."

Removal of the State Capital.
"I have long been of the opinion that the capital of the State should be removed either to the city of Detroit or the city of Grand Rapids. I have no doubt but that the people of either one of these cities would be willing to contribute all of the necessary money to erect a new capital building so located, and which would cost not less than \$500,000, and donate it to the State, and could well afford to do so. If this were done, after men could be induced to accept election to the Legislature, and, as a result, better laws would be enacted. Either city would be more accessible than Lansing, and the living accommodations infinitely better."

The Military Property Fraud.
"I cannot, if I would, omit reference to the discovery of a fraud which has been perpetrated in the State, and which, indirectly upon me, through the conspiracy of certain men of supposed high reputation and social standing with some of the officers of the State, to defraud it, I refer to the so-called 'Military Board' fraud. When the fraud was discovered, at my request the Attorney General at once commenced a prosecution. His action was so prompt and vigorous that the entire amount of which the State was defrauded has been recovered."

"It is to be regretted that the criminal prosecutions were not equally vigorous and faithful. The fact appears to be, however, that the real criminals in the transaction—the ones who planned and executed the fraud—were not brought to justice. The commission of the crime, which has thus far proved a complete protection not only against punishment, but even the inconvenience of an indictment. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that they were all in circumstances where their guarantee of protection to the public officers, whom they sought to seduce and betray, their trusts were sufficient to induce these officials, and yet the very natural results followed. These bank presidents and citizens of wealth, when they found it necessary to go, so employed their great influence and wealth to protect themselves, and apparently hypnotized the public officers of Michigan, who, for the seduced officials, to whom they had guaranteed protection and the benefit of their position and wealth, bear the entire consequences."

"The history of this failure of justice is an amazing one. When one who had died on account of the publication of the supposed secrets of the grand jury room, voluntarily confessed he was asked by the prosecuting attorney, and by the judge of the court, not to confess the truth, but to give testimony implicating one who had already been declared innocent by a jury. He was willing to tell the truth, but he was not willing to do what was asked, informing them it would not be his duty. Refusing the request, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the same judge who had heard the principal conspirators confess their crime before him, and yet failed to exercise his prerogative and power to bring them to justice. I did not, and do not now, believe that justice was served by such proceedings, and, in fact, justice was not done. In this case, no good reason can ever be given why immunity should be given to the rich and powerful while punishing the lesser criminals. I am aware that sometimes it is necessary to promise immunity to the lesser criminal in order to compel the greater, but it can never be given to the immunity to the greater in order to convict the lesser criminal. I took the responsibility of letting the lesser offender off, because the greater offenders were deliberately allowed to go free. The responsibility for the utter failure of justice rests upon others."

Review of Four Years.
"I wish to briefly review the principal accomplishments of the past four years in legislation. The increased number of an awakening of the public conscience with relation to the inequalities of our tax laws, and the exposure of the methods which have prevailed in the past, of securing special favors in legislation, cannot be accurately measured. But those benefits exist, nevertheless, and it rests with the people, State administrations, and with the people themselves, to cause this aroused and enlightened public sentiment to be crystallized into good laws."

Atkinson Bill Passed. After a strenuous fight with the representatives of the railroads in the State Senate, lasting through the regular session of 1897, the special session of 1898, and part of the regular session of 1899, the 'Atkinson bill' was passed and became a law by my signature on March 15, 1899.

Constitutional Amendment Resolution Passed. After the Supreme Court of the State had indicated that this law was unconstitutional, the friends of equal taxation succeeded, in the face of an opposition on the part of the State Senate, which lasted through a part of the regular session of 1899 and the special sessions of Dec. 18, 1899, and Oct. 10, 1900, in securing the submission to the people, at the general election of Nov. 6 last, of amendments to the constitution so that a law similar to the 'Atkinson bill' would be constitutional.

Constitutional Amendments Ratified by People. Our course throughout this contest was indurated by the people, when they ratified the constitutional amendment by the overwhelming majority of 282,672 votes.

Special Charters Repealed. The special charters of the railroads, comprising three of the great systems of the State—the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Detroit,

Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroads, were repealed at the special session of Oct. 10, 1900. Efforts have been made to do this for a quarter of a century, and it was finally accomplished in the four years of hard fighting just ended. The beneficial results to the people in proper increase of railroad taxes and in proper reduction of passenger fares are incalculable. The Lake Shore Railroad reduced its passenger rates to two cents at once, and the other roads must soon follow.

Taxes of Express and Telegraph Companies Increased.—As a result of the efforts of this administration, the tax rate of the express companies has been increased from one to three per cent, and of the telegraph companies from two to three per cent upon the gross amount received by these companies in the State.

Railroad Taxes Increased.—As a result of the effort made at the beginning of my first term of office, the Legislature of 1897 passed a law increasing the rate of specific taxation upon earnings of railroads. It was a legally increased, and was only a short step in the direction of equitable taxation. But, nevertheless, under this law, the taxes which railroads have been paying have increased from about \$750,000 then, to nearly a million and a quarter of dollars at the present time.

State Tax Commission Law Passed.—I have always claimed that if the property which is escaping taxation, or is under assessed, should be placed on the tax rolls, the taxes of the small property owners would be materially lessened. The people have appreciated the force of this, and the discussion of the subject resulted in the passage, and the approval of the State Senate, of the State tax commission act, which received my approval on June 23, 1890.

Property Added to Assessment Rolls.—As a result of the work of the Tax Commission, \$500,000,000 of property, which has heretofore been under assessed or has escaped taxation entirely, has been added to the rolls. Almost all of this increase has been upon property of the large corporations and wealthy individuals, who have avoided their share of taxes in the past, and not upon the property of the owners of small homes.

Tax Rate Reduced.—During this administration the average rate of taxes in the State has been reduced \$6.70, or on each \$1,000 assessed valuation of property in 1890 to \$15.47 in 1900, a reduction of \$5.70 upon each \$1,000, or a decrease of over 26 per cent. In some counties the tax rate has been cut in half—reduced more than 50 per cent.

"There were a number of minor reforms accomplished, and abuses corrected during the past four years, with which you are familiar and which it is not necessary for me to recite in detail. In no four years of the State's history have so many beneficial results been accomplished in the interest of the whole people. The principal credit for them belongs to those members of the House of Representatives during that period, who fought persistently and courageously for what is right. The odium for the delay in accomplishing these things, and for what extra expense has been caused, belongs to that organization which named itself the 'Immortal Nineteen,' and the Supreme Court of the State."

"My experience during my political life, extending over a period of twelve years, has convinced me that in order to secure the full commendation of those who consider themselves the 'better classes,' the Governor and other high officials must do nothing to antagonize the great corporations and the wealthy people. I am satisfied that I could have had the prime support of these classes, and our 'best class,' and of the press of the State, if it had been known that I have, for years attempted to control legislation in their own interests, to the end that they might be relieved from sharing equally with the poor and lowly the burden of taxation. I would have been pronounced a good fellow and a great statesman."

"Every large interest that I have antagonized has been arrayed against me, and the allies of these interests, the newspapers of the State, have lost no opportunity to attempt to draw the minds of the people from the real issue by making personal attacks on me and publishing malicious and wilful lies, and to belittle my efforts and bring me into disrepute. By order that the present system of unjust, inequitable and antiquated laws might still remain in force, to the detriment of the great masses of the laboring classes and farmers and those of small properties who are unable to speak and act for themselves."

"I make the prediction that, unless those in charge and in whose hands legislation is reposed do not change the present system of taxation, there will be, in a quarter of a century, there will be bloody revolution in this great country of ours."

"I have no apologies to make for my course. I have done what I took the oath of office to perform. I have attempted to secure legislation which the people have demanded, and am willing that whatever my fate, should be met in the future should rest where it belongs."

—H. S. PINGREE, Governor.

Hudson Bay Fur Company.
Years ago the fur trade ceased to be managed from London, and, although the governor of the company is the titular and official head, a new rule provided that there should be a resident chief commissioner, with headquarters at Winnipeg. The successor to the post held for nearly forty years by Sir George Simpson, the late advocate of the fur trade, is Clarence Campbell-Chippman, known not to Englishmen at home, perhaps, but to every fur trader, clerk, hunter, trapper, engage, Indian and half-breed in the Great Lone Land as the 'chief,' or the 'big white boss,' of the fur trade. As in the days of Sir George, directors in England may come and go, convening by candle light, according to luncheon usage, in the misty boudoir at Hudson's Bay house, but the 'chief' remains."

"It is on the cooperative and profit-sharing plan that the fur trade of the company is managed nowadays. Every employee, from clerk to chief factor, is richer for an abundance of pelts and high prices, but he does not share the profits of the shop-keeping and land-selling, which is a distinct branch of the business and annually growing in extent. This is not to be wondered at, considering that when the company ceded its lands to the crown it still retained acres which at a rough valuation to-day are yet worth, after all their sales, between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000."

"This is a grievance with the clerk and factors, as you will discover when you come to talk 'masquash' (a 'shop') at any of the posts or factories in the far north, a grievance and also a matter of content and an object for their satire. Land-selling forsooth! As if there were any fur-trade value in barren acres to a Hudson's Bay man! Cornhill Magazine.

ADVICE FROM BLISS.

FIRST MESSAGE OF MICHIGAN'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Short Communication to the Legislature Deals with Questions of State Interest—Problems Require Common Sense Treatment.

Lansing correspondence: Following are the most important parts of the inaugural message of Gov. Aaron T. Bliss to the Legislature:

"To the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives: Michigan enters upon the long highway of the twentieth century in the van of progress. You, gentlemen of the Forty-first Legislature, is the distinction of being the first legislative assembly of this century. I trust your record will commend you each and all to the good graces of the people whom you serve and in whose behalf you legislate. It is my privilege, as Governor, to address you on this occasion, and as we read the glorious history of this peninsular State we know there has been upon us a burden of responsibility by reason of the position to which we have been elected. I believe we shall acquit ourselves as men; that we shall bear in mind at all times that every officer and employee of the State is a public servant."

"The problems of State management, presenting themselves to the Forty-first Legislature being chiefly non-political, require in their solution the same kind of common sense used in the ordinary dispatch of business. Michigan is prospering, its people well employed, and the great cities are in a development process to a future of diversified industries. In the way of legislation nothing should be done tending in the least to impede the progress or to hinder the welfare of the State. Reason and not prejudice should be the guide."

"I ask the Legislature to give its careful attention to the tax laws, so that our citizen's worth of property shall bear its fair and equal proportion of the public burdens. If there are wrongs in taxation they should be corrected. As a Republican Governor, I urge that the party pledges be carried out, to the end that all property may be taxed equally, believing that under perfected State supervision of taxation there will come an era of justice, which will have no equal. There is no better way to secure the interests of the people than by legislation which does equal and exact justice to all."

"Believing that the people desire that all property now paying specific taxes shall be assessed in like manner with other property, I recommend that the Legislature provide the necessary machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes on this property upon an ad valorem basis."

"One of the most important problems in the administration of the State government is the increasing cost of the State institutions and the growing demand for the multiplying of public works. There are two horns to the dilemma, either greater appropriations or the paternal and philanthropic work of the State must come to a partial halt. Under the system of taxation in vogue, only real estate and personal property are assessed to meet the expenses of the State. The proceeds of taxation from what are known as 'specific tax properties' are distributed through the primary school fund and applied for school purposes. The use of primary school interest money is prohibited for other purposes than the payment of teachers' wages. Information collected by the retiring auditor general shows that in many districts the one mill tax added to the proceeds of the school fund is in excess of the amount paid for teachers' wages all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. Why will it not be better to set aside a per capita income for the primary school fund, devoting the excess of tax collected from the so-called 'specific tax properties' to the general fund, and thereby relieve the property which alone contributes to the general fund, at this time?"

Economy.
"In calling your attention to economy in the conduct of public affairs, I advise the practice of an economy of the kind which appeals to every business man, farmer and householder. It is of no value to secure fair and equal assessments if the expenses of the State are not brought within the means of the people, and it should be borne in mind that appropriations regulate the tax rate. The appropriations should be such as will commend themselves to the people as necessary, and if the affairs of the commonwealth are conducted along this line the people will congratulate themselves upon having a wise government."

"As a step in the direction of true economy, all my appointees are requested to remember, Lansing is the established seat of government and that their offices must be maintained here as contemplated by law."

Short Session of the Legislature.
"While not attempting in the least to interfere with the Legislature, the advisability of a short session is suggested. There is apt to be too much legislation of not enough legislation, and the longer session the greater the tendency to add to the bulk of the statutes. To the end that a businesslike session may result, the abolishment of the so-called 'general junk' is urged, substituting, when necessary, separate bills of the committees to the institutions, they are in charge, making these bills during the brief period for the introduction of bills. The appropriation bills, and I appeal to the Legislature to see that every effort, consistent with a wise regard for the interest of the institutions and of the taxpayers, is made to hasten final action on these bills."

"An appropriation for an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, in keeping with the importance of the State and the exhibition, is recommended."

Michigan Agricultural College.
"The Michigan Agricultural College has become the right hand of the University of Michigan, being a people's college in every sense of the word. The State Board of Agriculture claims the time has come when the college income should be no longer dependent upon the biennial session of the Legislature. It claims that the college has proved its value and the people will be satisfied to have its support provided for by a system similar to that employed in behalf of the university. The object sought is a fixed income, so that the board may know year by year just what it may depend upon. During the last few years the college has made a phenomenal growth, having increased the number of its students threefold. Naturally this has resulted in outgrowing the original accommodations provided for by a more ample attendance of 200. The board feels in strict justice there should be ample appropriation to place the college in line with the large demands made upon it, but hesitates to ask for a sum equal to its necessities. The play of a fixed

income is recommended by the board, which asks for one-fiftieth of a mill, but if the Legislature does not deem it advisable to make the change, it ought, in justice to the institution, to examine with great care the situation presented, and consider the question with a view to the future of the college."

Other State Institutions.
"The crowded condition of the asylums for the insane should receive careful consideration. Additional provision ought to be made in such caring for these afflicted people who are seeking admission in such numbers."

"Your attention is called to the subject of a State prison for women. There is need of a prison or reformatory for the care of the incorrigibles, whose presence in the industrial home for girls exerts an injurious influence upon others not so far advanced in the ways of wickedness. 'All things being equal, State institutions should be required to purchase their supplies in Michigan.'"

"There is great merit in the proposition that the Legislature should enact a law creating a State reformatory system, seeking through such legislation to prevent in part at least the enormous destruction of property annually regarded for Michigan."

The Forestry Problem.
"Believing that Michigan cannot afford to lose its lumbering industry, I advise the Legislature to give careful attention to the work of the forestry commission, and enact whatever legislation may be needed to bring about the most beneficial results. The general idea has been to take steps for growing timber on abandoned tax lands, now relatively worthless. It is of the utmost importance, before Michigan takes hold of the problem of reforestation upon her lands, that she have unquestionable title to them. New York seems to have solved this part of the problem effectually and satisfactorily. The commission will recommend similar action with regard to Michigan State tax lands. It will also suggest methods of strengthening fire and trespass laws, and will ask for more authority in connection with these two last important features of the forest problem. The State is in need of a distinct forest policy, and this means the providing of the necessary funds for initiating and carrying it out."

Anti-Trust Law.
"The Forty-first Legislature placed upon the statute books a measure designed to destroy all combinations of capital which tend to restrict competition in business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices. Believing in the spirit of this law, if there are any amendments needed to make it fit more exactly the conditions, I recommend that they be incorporated in the law."

"The pure food laws of Michigan have resulted in largely increasing the people's standard of adulterated food, and if this Legislature, in its wisdom, deems best to still further strengthen these statutes, it should do so."

Fish and Game Laws.
"There has been carefully built up a most excellent system for the preservation and protection of fish and game in Michigan, and the State cannot afford to take any backward steps. The slaughter of deer during the last hunting season suggests the advisability of restricting the number of deer each hunter may kill. It is of practical interest to note that, whereas the retiring State Treasurer, on the occasion of his inauguration to office Jan. 1, 1897, found practically a depleted treasury, he turned over to his successor something over \$1,250,000. The revenue of the State has been increased, and it is a gratifying fact that this is due to the popular witness to Jesus' wisdom shown in this triumphal entry, but subsequent events prove that it did not indicate a very solid adherence to his cause."

"All the city was moved," naturally, since the procession entered the Valley of the Kidron and crossed the city by its principal gates—that now called St. Stephen's, to the temple of the temple. Attention would be attracted by the shouts, the crowd, and the strangely carpeted roadway. The word translated "was moved" is that employed in speaking of earthquakes, and indicates a profound disturbance and excitement."

"This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee," as one might say in New York. "This is the Rev. Mr. Smith of Jacksonville," in Indiana, the descendant of a man from an obscure place. To the Galileans it meant much; to the Jews, Greeks and more distant lands, it meant little. We must not forget that "Jesus" (Hebrew Yehoshua, Jehoshua, etc.) was a very common name, so that there was nothing startling about it. It might be borne by a robber or an assassin as well as by a rabbi or a saint, just as in Mexico and South America you will find plenty of "Jesus Marias" and "Emanuelas" and "Juan Bautistas" in jail. But this undistinctive title quickly became a specific one as the word spread from lip to lip of the wonderful deeds of Jesus, such as the raising of Lazarus and the healing of the blind men and the lepers. The term "prophet" was clearly inadequate. This man must be more than a prophet. Must he not be the appointed of the Lord, the coming deliverer of Israel, entering into the holy city in fulfillment of prophecy?"

A new section begins at verse 12, and by a comparison of the three synoptic accounts we discover that the cleansing of the temple took place on the day after the triumphal entry—on Monday. After entering the city on Sunday Jesus answered the Pharisees who objected to the shouts of adoration, and later beholding the city wept over it, forecasting its fall (Luke 19: 41-44). In the evening he returned to Bethany. On Monday morning, returning to Jerusalem, he pronounced the doom of the fruitless fig tree. Then came the entering into the temple and casting out of the traders. This cleansing of the temple and that reported in John 2: 13-22 were probably different occasions, not varying accounts. Some would identify them. Note that the one is at the very beginning, the other at the very close of the public ministry; illustrating incidentally the effect of the failure of Jesus' public work so far as visible effect on the religious establishment was concerned. The reformer has to repeat his "crusades" at frequent intervals if they are to do any good. Evil men will not stay reformed unless their hearts are changed. All the abuses which Jesus condemned in the temple at the beginning of his ministry had grown up again in the two or three years intervening."

Flirting Between the Dances.
The music had stopped and the dancers were seated. Across the big hall from me I saw a fair maiden whose bare arms were dimpled. And sweet as a picture was she. A something that went to my heart seemed to strike me. She looked for a moment, and then glanced down at the fan which she was holding. And presently glanced up again. The dancing began; I looked over my shoulder. Her arm touched my sleeve, and I glanced. Met mine—my head swam—I heard not the music. And forgot all about how to dance. At last, oh, at last, a dear friend introduced us. I heard not her name—was nothing to me. I asked for the dance that was next on the program. "I'm engaged to my husband for that one," said she. Cleveland Leader.

Mexican Opals.
The supply of Mexican opals is well nigh exhausted, and the mines from which they come, in the State of Guerrero, are no longer worked. Gems that one could once purchase for 50 cents now cost \$5, and so on up, according to the value."

Paris Mushroom Trade.
Paris has sixty wholesale firms which deal in mushrooms exclusively.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections on an Elevating Character—Wholehearted Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

"The Triumphal Entry" is the title of the lesson for Jan. 13. It is from Matthew 21: 1-17, and the golden text is: "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Matt. 21: 9. We have reached the last week, beginning on Sunday with the triumphal entry. The amounting at Bethany had taken place on Saturday evening, and Jesus had spent the night there. On Sunday morning he and his disciples started for the city, but at the beginning of the walk sent two to hurry ahead and arrange for the colts. All four gospels describe the triumphal entry. Mat. 21: 1-11, Mark 11: 1-11, Luke 19: 20-44, John 12: 12-19.

The preparation for the ride is related in verses 1-6. The village of Bethphage, mentioned in connection with Bethany and the Mount of Olives, is not otherwise known, and no traces of such a place are found to-day. But though not elsewhere mentioned in the Bible, Talmudic sources speak of Bethphage as a large town near Bethany. The village into which the two disciples were sent ("the village that is over against you") may have been either Bethphage or Bethany. The exact purpose of the means of conveying adopted is not altogether clear. It is generally agreed that to ride upon an ass was neither, on the one hand, an act to excite admiration and adulation, nor, on the other, an assumption of some king's honors. "When it is said that Christ is lowly, because he should ride on an ass (Zech. 9: 9, Matt. 21: 7) the reference is not to any degradation in the riding of an ass, but to the peaceful nature of his advent. The horse was used in war, and a king coming on a horse would be surrounded by military circumstance and pomp."

"A very great multitude" is no exaggeration. The revised version reads "the most part of the multitude," indicating that a few stood aloof. This, it will be remembered, was Passover week, when hundreds of thousands of Jews from all Palestine and from foreign lands were at Jerusalem. Of course the city itself could not accommodate hundreds of them with sleeping facilities, so in the evening they scattered to the surrounding villages, and some to encamp on the hillsides. In the morning when the crowds were making their way toward the temple the ground would be black with the throngs. Among these there would be few who had not at least heard of the miracles and teachings of Jesus. Many would have been open followers of him as the promised Messiah. It is a melancholy reflection that, as some one has said, many of those who on Sunday cried "Hosanna to the son of David" probably cried "Crucify him" on Friday.

"Hosanna" means literally, "save, we pray," and was in actual use rather an expression of enthusiasm, an acclamation, a prayer, not very different from "hal-leluah," "praise Jehovah." The shouts of the people show their warm, oriental natures, easily moved by a passing excitement. Not a few of them, doubtless, were Galileans who knew him well and loved him faithfully, but many others shouted about as an American crowd shouts on election day, or at a baseball game. We ought not to belittle the popular witness to Jesus' wisdom shown in this triumphal entry, but subsequent events prove that it did not indicate a very solid adherence to his cause."

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Norwegian Government last year divided its patronage between American and English makers of steel rails. This year it gives the whole contract to Americans. English manufacturers can hardly blame it for that, since the British Government itself is forced to buy bridges for Africa here.

Again Uncle Sam has gone to the top of the list in gold production, and the disturbed conditions in South Africa indicate that the lead will last for several years at least. The production in 1899 of gold in this country was \$71,533,400 and of silver \$32,858,709, a prosperity item of the most solid description.

In his December report Game Warden Morse shows that a total of 205 complaints were made and there were 132 arrests, 100 being for violations of the game laws, and 32 for violations of the fish laws. These resulted in 94 convictions and one acquittal, the balance of the cases still pending. A total of \$1,127.34 in fines and costs were collected, this being the largest sum for any one month in the history of the department. There were 51 seizures of illegally used property, valued at \$1,555.

A Staff correspondent of The Detroit Journal has discovered that no fewer than three of the largest iron and steel-making plants of England must either be closed altogether or else remove to this country. Agents and solicitors are already scouring the American field for advantageous sites in proximity to Pittsburgh, the center of the industry, but the field there is so well occupied and the tendency to shut out new competition is so strongly cultivated the prospect of securing sites for foreign plants is not at all encouraging to the foreigners.

The members of the legislature as well as the people of the state will be refreshed by the business-like message of Gov. Bliss. There is in it neither bombast nor argument; neither rhetorical display nor verbose discussion of controverted questions. It is a straightforward, plain, simple statement of the conditions of the various interests of the state, containing only such recommendations as are informed of reason. The message is in spirit and scope within the requirements of the laws which place upon the governor the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the commonwealth.

GENERAL WHEELER thinks it is important that the Filipino should be impressed with the permanency of our rule in those islands, and that everything in our policy, military and civil, should direct the public mind to the assurance that we are here to stay. Pending our recent election a different impression was encouraged, but now the native intelligent enough to know anything knows better and realizes that the new flag will fly over him for an indefinite period to come. Of the insurrection only a few scattered guerrilla bands remain, and as soon as they are caught they ought all to be vaccinated with the idea which Gen. Wheeler so judiciously promulgated. New York Tribune.

One of the gratifying reforms of the new order of things will be the establishment of executive offices in Lansing, which is more accessible for those who have business with the governor than is Detroit. Hereafter the governor of Michigan will be found at the place reserved for him by the people. He will be in the executive office where he can be seen by the people six days in the week when not called away from his post by his duties. The change will be greatly welcomed by the people. It will save them no little money in traveling expenses and delays. Besides it comports more with the dignity of the state to have the executive office in the capitol always opened and occupied by the chief executive officer of the commonwealth.—Detroit Journal.

A Doop Mystery
It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phoebe Cherley of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric cures me wholly, and, although 73 years old, I now do all my own housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at L. Fournier's drug store.

A DISPATCH from Washington says the division of insular affairs of the war department made public a statement summarizing the trade in the Philippine Islands for the eleven months ending May 31, 1900. The value of merchandise imported into the islands during the period is set down at \$18,390,698. Gold and silver to the amount of \$1,800,340 came into the islands, making the total importation \$20,196,938. The import trade from the United States amounted to \$1,450,807. The value of exports for the period named amounted to \$10,450,003. \$17,034,301 is merchandise and \$1,824,616 in gold and silver. The value of the exports to the United States is set down at \$3,594,577. A total of 89,414 tons of Manila hemp, valued at \$10,582,172, was exported during the period stated, \$3,405,803 worth being shipped to the United States.

Tried F.V. Doctors.
Mrs. Frances L. Sales of Missouri Valley, La., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." L. Fournier.

Republican Senators, in conference held since the reassembling of Congress, have shown a determination to resort to heroic measures if the threatened filibustering to prevent the carrying out of the legislative program announced at the beginning of the session be resorted to by the opposition. This determination was voiced by Senator Lodge when he said: "By the end of January the Senate will be weary of filibustering tactics and the limit of patience will have been reached. We will then easily find a way to take a vote. There is no disposition on the part of republicans to violate the traditions of the Senate, but a limit to dilatory tactics will be insisted on. I have no idea that the Army bill will fail." There is a hint in this for would-be filibusters, but whether they will accept it remains to be ascertained.

It Banners Salve
doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. L. Fournier.

The bill designed to tax oleomargarine out of existence has been passed by the house, and sent to the senate. The oleomargarine manufacturers are collecting "testimonials" from prominent scientific men to show that their product is the equal of butter, in its palatable and wholesome qualities. These commendations are to be used in the effort to defeat the "oleo" bill in the senate, but really senators should not concern themselves about the good or bad qualities of oleomargarine. It makes no difference how wholesome it may be, and were it a hundred per cent better than butter, the sole question to be considered would still be whether the selling of one product disguised as another, should be permitted. Neither butter nor "oleo" should be allowed to sail under false colors.—State Republican.

If Girdles The Globe.
The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Itches, Ulcers, Funa, Aches, Pains, and all Skin Blemishes. Only infallible Bile cure. 25c a box at L. Fournier's drug store.

How do corporations effect the interests of farmers? There is probably no class in the community who derive more benefit from the economic improvements of large corporations than the farmer has received. All the advantages of tools, architecture, sanitation, domestic appointments, art, literature and general refinements, are the products of industrial centers where large capitalistic enterprises abound. Every commodity outside of food, which enters into farmer's life, has been immensely improved and greatly cheapened by the efforts of large corporations. Transportation, which is an important item in the farmer's economy, has been reduced 50 per cent during the last twenty-five years. While the farmer has received all the advantages produced by large corporations in lower prices of everything he buys, and lower transportation, the price of what he sells has undergone very little fall; many of them no fall at all, and some of them have even risen. What reason has the farmer to denounce the so-called trusts.—State Republican.

Brought Good Fortune.
A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Leitter of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their Doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it, and says: "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and \$1 at L. Fournier's drug store. Trial bottles free.

JOHN A. JOHNSON a manufacturer in Madison, Wis., has offered \$40,000 to the Board of Supervisors of Dane County, Wis., for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a home for aged people. In addition to the regular method of entering the home, by the payment of \$200, Mr. Johnson has conceived the idea of issuing admission policies similar to insurance policies, which may be taken out by people in youth or middle age to provide for their support and comfort, in old age, or which may be taken by any one for the support of a friend.

Blown To Atoms.
The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

"One of the most striking examples of increase among our agricultural exports to the Orient is afforded by the great southern staple—cotton. Of this product we shipped across the Pacific in 1899 only 38,000 bales, valued at \$1,500,000, whereas our exports to the same destination in 1900 were nearly ten times as large, amounting to 325,000 bales, valued at over 13,000,000. It is interesting to note that with the increased shipments of the raw fibre there was also a marked growth in the exports of cotton manufactures. During 1900 our cotton manufacturers shipped over \$12,000,000 worth of goods to the Orient, as against only \$5,500,000 worth during 1899; five years ago. The cotton fabrics we marketed in the Orient during the past fiscal year formed in value more than fifty per cent of our total exports of these goods to all destinations. After cotton the principal article among our agricultural exports to the Orient is wheat-flour. The trade in the product has been nearly doubled since the year 1896. In that year the shipments amounted to 1,217,000 barrels worth \$3,000,000, whereas in 1900 they reached as high as 2,378,000 barrels, worth over \$7,000,000.

La Grippe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these coughs. L. Fournier.

Senator Perkins, who is one of the staunch supporters of the Nicaragua Canal bill, said of that measure: "I am of the opinion that the senate will pass the Canal bill some time in February. The impression seems to have gone abroad that the United States cannot and will not do anything toward canal legislation until England is heard from. This is not correct, for I know that the Canal bill will be called up in the Senate, by Mr. Morgan in due time at this session, without reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and from what I have heard the bill will be passed. The measure will be held back until the end of January purely out of courtesy to Great Britain, in order to give reasonable time for the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but the Senate does not intend to wait on the pleasure of Lord Salisbury, as there is nothing requiring the treaty-making body to hold the bill in obedience pending ratification of the convention, and it will be held. As to the fate of the treaty, I am convinced that England will accept it as amended. She knows we want the canal and are bound to have it, without reference to the Hay-Pauncefote compact, if necessary."

G. Vacher, 157 Osgood St., Chicago says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe, and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Price 25c and 50c. L. Fournier.

German farmers are more active in politics and more insistent upon legislation for their own particular benefit than other class of men outside the American corporations. In fact the German farmers' motto seems to be: "Every man his own Hannel" and now they are asking the government to introduce and protect the growing of corn in German colonies. This of course means subsidy in the form of bounty or some other artificial encouragement, and the purpose is to rob the American farmers of \$32,000,000 worth of trade which they now derive from the sale of corn to Germany. However, the American farmer has little to fear from a corn subsidy because no colony which Germany now possesses is capable of producing the cereal in competition with the United States. This request for protection merely shows to what an extent maize has overcome European prejudice and become a staple article of food. This market developed in Germany is only a flyspeck of what is likely to follow. At the Paris exposition a corn food department was maintained in the United States building, at

which hot dishes delicious to the taste and innumerable in variety were served free to hungry thousands. People who have believed for generations that corn is only food for pigs and other four-footed beasts were surprised and delighted. They found that the corn-bread and cakes prepared in American style were as the ambrosia of the gods when compared with the soggy, black rye-bread which is the daily food of the European peasant. They were also surprised to learn that corn-bread could be laid on their table for about half the price of their present food, and the result will certainly be an enlarged demand for American corn.—Detroit Tribune.

Usually a racking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the "grippe cough" and make you strong and well. L. Fournier.

Here is a list of questions for the wide-awake boy. Can you answer all of them? You can see any day a white horse, but did you ever see a white colt? How many different kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood, and what are they good for? Why does a horse eat grass, backward and a cow forward? Why does a hop vine wind one way and a pea vine the other? Where should a chimney be larger, at the top or bottom, and why? How old must a grape vine be before it begins to bear? Can you tell why leaves turn upside down just before a rain? What wood will bear the greatest weight before breaking?

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.
Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

To Whom it May Concern,
Take Notice, that the following petition has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan.
Gentlemen: Your Petitioner, Henry C. Ward, respectfully prays for permission to erect a dam across the Ausable river for the purpose of constructing a reservoir, or pond, in said river, above the said proposed dam, in which to store logs, and other forest products, at a point as follows, to wit: About one hundred (100) rods west of north of southeast corner of section 34, and located on the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 34, in township twenty-eight (28) north of Range four (4) West, in said county of Crawford; said dam to be built of earth and timber and not to exceed 10 feet in height, 12 feet wide at base and 12 feet at top, a chute to be constructed through said dam sixty feet in length, eight feet wide in the clear, inside measurement, and ten feet in depth to permit the free and unobstructed passage and floatage of timber and other forest products through said dam. Said chute and dam to have suitable gates therein to control the flow of water of said stream. The said dam is to be provided with a fish ladder, to be put in in such a manner as shall be prescribed by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the state of Michigan. And your petitioner respectfully asks that your honorable body forthwith take action upon this petition and grant your petitioner the privilege herein prayed.

HENRY C. WARD, Petitioner.
P. O. Address: Pontiac, Mich.
Dated Dec. 17th, A. D. 1900.
de20-4w

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description will receive promptly a free opinion whether or not it is patentable. We also receive and prosecute applications for Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLEIN W.
MacLein Express, 4.35 P.M. 7.45 A.M.
MacLein Exp. 5.00 P.M. 8.00 A.M.
Shay Exp. 5.30 P.M. 8.30 A.M.
Accommodation, 11.00 P.M. 9.00 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.
DETROIT EXPRESS, 2.10 P.M. 5.15 P.M.
N.Y. Express, 1.40 P.M. 4.10 A.M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodation, 6.30 A.M. Bet'w. 1.35 P.M.
A. W. CAMPBELL, C. W. HUGHES, GEN. PASS. AGENTS.
Local Agents.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old established manufacturing wholesale business. 25c a year, plus 10c per cent on sales. No experience required. Our reference, any bank in Michigan. Please send self-addressed stamped envelope. M. J. Fournier, Third Floor, 24 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm Products
FOR
Cash or Trade

WE SELL
Extra Good Groceries
AND
Dry Goods and Hardware
AT
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
AND
Garland Stoves.

Selling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

THE New Bazaar!

I take the pleasure to announce to the people of Grayling and vicinity, that I have opened in connection with my Dry Gods, Clothing and Shoe Department a Bazaar.

Come all, and buy yourself rich.

R. MEYERS,
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval to your address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE.
SEND US YOUR ORDER, stating whether you wish to have a new or used bicycle, and we will send you one of the best in the world, and you can return it to us if you do not like it, and we will refund you the money. This is a great opportunity for you to get a bicycle without any money down. We have a large stock of bicycles of all makes and prices, and we will send you one of the best in the world, and you can return it to us if you do not like it, and we will refund you the money. This is a great opportunity for you to get a bicycle without any money down. We have a large stock of bicycles of all makes and prices, and we will send you one of the best in the world, and you can return it to us if you do not like it, and we will refund you the money. This is a great opportunity for you to get a bicycle without any money down. 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THE CHURCH BACK HOME.

"When the big pipe organ's swellin' an' the choir singin' the swishin' of the lovin' angels' wings, an' the congregation's musin' on the piousness for to sin, an' sort o' leavin' listless, waitin' for the preacher to begin, an' that holy hush it brings that I clean forget the place, an' again I'm back an' lowly 'fore a throne o' savin' grace; A throne that wasn't nestlin' 'neath a spire or a dome, But the sinners sought the Savior in that little church back home."

"When we had protracted meetin's, why, I would done you good to hear 'The congregation singin' with a blend o' voices clear, 'How the 'Rock of Ages' towered like a sheltrin' sort o' wall, an' our souls soared up to glory since the Rock was cleft for all. Every face was wreathed with sweetness, an' we always had a smile 'For the stranger, saint or sinner, in the new across the aisle."

"For a diamond's often gathered from the commonest of loam. An' we didn't mind the settin' in the little church back home."

"There were weddin's where the neighbors gathered in from far an' wide, an' the boys looked on in envy while their sisters kissed the bride. There were funerals, too, where neighbors didn't feel ashamed to cry. When they laid to rest the sleeper in the little yard close by."

"Each week seems sort o' sacred, an' the lowly pulpit there. Pearly like a holy gateway to a firmament that's fair. Where the sweet, supernal sunshine softly scattered sorrow's gloom. An' lets us enter heaven from the little church back home."

"The city choir's voices rise in cadences so sweet. As they sing about the river where the saints once shall meet. An' the preacher's voice is pleadin' as he asks us, 'Lord and God, To treat all my brethren in this weary vale of woe.'"

"This city church is handsome, an' the congregation's large. The preacher's doin' nobly with his heavenly seekin' charge. The choir's swellin' anthems soar to heaven, through the dome. But my old heart is settin' for the little church back home."

—Roy Farrell Greene, in Leslie's Weekly.

MY WEDDING DAY

WELL, as I was saying, this is the way it came about. I was a young fellow then, just turned 18. My granddaddy had been my playmate, hero and protector from the time that I was old enough to go to school. I had never thought of marrying any one but him, and so when he asked me to be his wife, why, of course, I said "yes."

Well, it was in the spring of 1776 that we were to be married. Mother and I spent the winter getting my things made up, and I had as fine an outfit as a girl could possibly have in those days. The day set for the wedding was the nineteenth of April—yes, the very day on which the battle of Lexington occurred, as I have good reason to remember.

The nineteenth of April was a beautiful day, though a warm one for the season. We were all up early that morning. For there was a great deal to be done. It was about 9 o'clock in the forenoon when my mother, who had been looking over some linen, suddenly raised her head, exclaiming as she did so, "Why, Mary, was that the meeting-house bell?"

"What can it mean?" I cried, and, running to the window, I caught sight of our neighbor's sons, Joe and John Eaton, running down the road with their guns. Across the way Harry Wright was plowing the field. The boys called out to him as they passed, and without stopping to unhitch the horse, he seized his gun and was off across the fields.

"It is an alarm, mother!" I cried. "The boys are down by the brook," she said. "The sound will not reach them!"

Without delay I hurried to the kitchen, and, seizing the horn, I ran out of the house and started for the brook, which was some distance from the house. I blew a blast on the horn as I ran, and as the boys caught sight of me I pointed toward the road, where several men could be seen running with their guns. The boys understood, and, waving their hands to me, they were off across the field to the road.

"What is it? Where are they going?" I asked. And as I spoke the men came hurrying out of the meeting-house, where they had heard a few words from Parson Smith, and, mounting their horses, rode off as fast as they could. I looked for your granddaddy, but he was not there. Catching sight of my father, I ran to him. "Have you seen Henry?" that's your granddaddy—I asked.

"Henry was at the tavern when the messenger rode through here," replied my father, "and, as he had his horse with him, he rode away without waiting for the company to assemble."

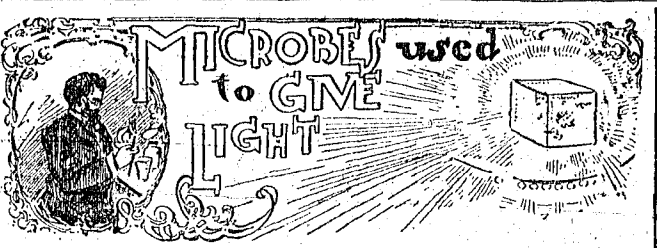
My father had reached home before me, and as I opened the door I heard mother ask, "Do you think it is anything serious, father?"

"I am afraid it may be, wife," he said. "The messenger said that Gov. Savage has sent some of the king's troops to destroy the supplies which have been stored at Concord. If the report is true, there will be resistance, and if it comes so that it will be very serious business for us."

The first news that came to us from the fight at Lexington and the other doings of that day arrived about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when some minutemen from another town stopped at the tavern on their way home. They told the story of the day to the little crowd of anxious women who eagerly questioned them for news of some dear one.

My father would not let me go down to the tavern, but went down himself and brought us the news.

"Something unusual has happened, Mary!" exclaimed my mother. "I never saw your father look so excited."



A French scientist has found out that even the scorned and despised disease microbes can be used in making the softest and most beautiful light imaginable. While the light is strong enough to enable fine print to be read clearly at a distance of several yards, it has all the soft, mysterious charm of brilliant moonlight.

The lady generally would imagine that the first difficulty in making this light would be the collecting of the bacilli. But Prof. Raphael Du Bois of the University of Lyons has found that microbes are eminently practicable. The phosphorescent bacteria are those containing water, sea salt, one ternary compound, one nitrogenous compound, one phosphate, and traces of mineral. For purposes of decorative illumination the bacterial fluids are placed in bottle-shaped receptacles, with flat bottoms, covered by colored shades, which direct the light downward. These, suspended from the ceiling of a room, supply a clear, delicate glow, that transforms the most hopeless room and makes the dullest complexion brilliant.

I hastened down the path to meet him. "Bad news, my child; bad news!" he exclaimed. "There has been an encounter with the king's troops." And then, reading the question in my eyes, he continued, "But they brought no news of our men."

The hour set for the wedding was 9 o'clock, but it began to look as if there would be no wedding, for it was now after 7 o'clock, and none of our men had returned home. At last we heard steps outside, and then my brother Arthur, who was among the first to reach home, staggered into the room. I sprang up and ran to him. He sank into the nearest chair, and his gun fell to the floor with a thud. Arthur was only a boy of 15, you must remember, and the day had been a terrible one.

"When he had recovered a little, my father spoke. 'What news do you bring, my son?' he asked. 'Listen,' he said, speaking rapidly. 'The king's troops were in full retreat when we reached the road. We did not keep with our companies, but each one found shelter as he was able behind trees, walls or fences. I met Henry as I was crossing a field, and we took shelter together and awaited the coming of the troops. We had just got settled when Henry caught sight of a flanking party coming right down on us. He called to the men near us to run for their lives, and at the same time we both jumped the wall and ran for a house which stood in the field just opposite. I reached the opposite wall in safety and turned round to look for Henry, but he was not with me. At that moment the troops came round a sudden turn in the road and sent some shots in our direction. At the risk of being shot, I stood up and looked across

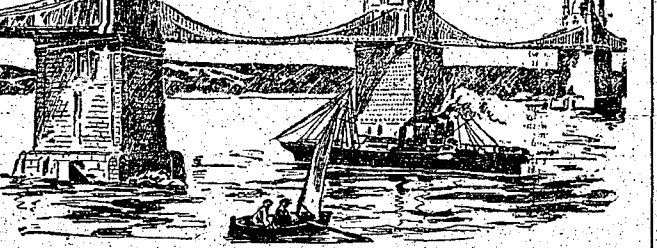
the center of the other man's plate of soup the eye unobtrusively challenged his opinion. The owner of the scratch did not give it. He simply howled aloud for frayed hair."

"At another time a poker game was in progress and the entire party were casting about for a buck. 'And how will this do for a buck?' was the remark that accompanied the eye to the center of the table."

"My last individual appearance was brought about by golf. His owner had golf aspirations and hired a high-priced professional to perfect him in the game. 'Keep your eye on the ball, Mr. Blank,' was the burden of the cry that wore out that person's patience. Finally, unable to stand it longer, and at about the twentieth slingshot reiteration of 'Keep your eye on the ball, sir!' Blank deposited the glass sphere and with the query, 'Is my eye sufficiently on the ball now?' started in to make a long drive as his coach started hurriedly for home."

TO BRIDGE THE BOSPHORUS.

Five Structures Will Be Constructed by a Railway Company. The scheme of bridging the Bosphorus has been revived and it is announced that a magnificent structure will span the river ere the lapse of another year and will bear the name of the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid. It is to be constructed by the Bosphorus Railway Company, which designs a junction between the railways of Europe and the Trans-Atlantic railway of Baghdad. Naturally the narrowest dividing line of sea has been chosen for the point of connection. A military bridge, erected by a Corinthian long before the Christian era, once spanned these 600 yards of water at the same spot and over it marched King Darius and his 800,000 Persian braves. Lord



the road. He must have been hit by the flanking party, for he lay just by the walling. Suddenly I heard the sound of a horse's feet coming up the road at a furious pace. I sat up and listened. "Somebody is riding on an important errand," I said to myself. Nearer and nearer came the sound, and the rider, whoever he was, drew rein at our door. Then there were a murmur of voices and an opening and shutting of doors, and then my mother's voice calling to me: "Mary, Mary; child, come down! Henry is here! He's come!"

Scarcely believing that I heard aright, I got up and ran downstairs and into the kitchen, and there before me, his face pale as death, with a blood-stained bandage bound about his forehead, stood your granddaddy. "Mary," he cried, holding out his hands to me, "I am in time! The clock has not struck yet! We have beaten the enemy at every point, and won a great victory! I am hit, but not seriously hurt!"

Then Parson Elder, who had come over to hear the news from Arthur, came forward and said: "Shall I perform the ceremony now?"

So right then and there your granddaddy, in his working clothes, all stained with dust and blood, and I, in my morning calico, were married.

GLASS-EYE HUMOR.

Rather Grim Fun—Indulged In by the Successor of One. "There is a certain resident of a city not 500 miles from the Hub," said L. A. Goodwin, of Boston, at the Hotel Manhattan, reports the New York Tribune, "who in addition to a somewhat highly developed sense of humor is also the possessor of a glass eye. It is a wonderfully natural creation and did not its owner publish the fact of his proprietorship far and wide would there be who would not suppose him still to be the possessor of both the optics with which nature originally endowed him."

"Some time ago the eye-sly man was at that particular kind of a dinner popularly termed stag. His neighbor, it must be confessed, in a reprehensible spirit of pride, turned to him with 'What do you think of that, for a scratch, Blank?' at the same time scratching himself and revealing a pate as bald as that of the man whom the late lamented Travers once advised to sugar his head and go to a certain ball in the character of a pill. Blank glanced at the shining surface thus revealed and then his hand stole to his face. 'And what do you think of that for an eye?' was the response he made, and from

Byron, impatient of bridges as of many things, swam the flood and as a result was addressed in much minor verse as Leander. The new bridge is to be erected on lasting lines. Massive granite pillars are to be built and these will support the steel cables on which the bridge depends. They will provide accommodation for artillery and ornaments will not be wanting in the shape of minarets and cupolas, decorated with tiles and arabesques."

Why Short Girls Are Preferred. It is an undeniable fact that the majority of men prefer short women to tall ones. Perhaps this is because they like to be looked up to at all events by the fair sex—and it is only natural for them to prefer the girl who, in her little caressings and fascinating, lovelike ways, has, on account of her shortness, to look up at him for the purpose of peering into his love-lit eyes.

Tall women are usually dignified, and appear to scorn kittenish ways, and although they manage to draw admiration it is rather of the awe-inspiring kind. No doubt, owing to the smallness of stature, and pretty playful ways, men give to little women more pity than the tall, dignified woman demands. The lover's oft-repeated expression, "You little darling," could hardly be applied to the very tall girl without tickling the risibilities of those who overheard it.

This is certainly very hard and looks like a punishment for being tall, but who can help her stature? It is a fact, too, that men are rather shy about approaching tall women because of the restraint which they feel but cannot explain.

There are under the impression—why, it is hard to tell—that tall women are built to be commanders and they are in their natural element when left alone in their reserved dignity and musings in their lonely wanderings.

Coffee Intoxication. A glister recently returned from Brazil, says that the whole country is perpetually intoxicated by coffee. It is brought to the bedside the moment one awakes and just before he drops asleep, at meals and between meals, on going out and coming in. Men, women and children drink it with the same liberality and it is fed to babies in arms. The effect is apparent in trembling hands, twitching eyelids, yellow, dry skin and a chronic excitability worse than that produced by whiskey.

You recommend many a man to your neighbor whom you would not trust yourself.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Former Found Dead by Neighbors—Valley Center Police Think They Have a Bonanza—Fatal Runaway at Flint—Dream Brings About a Final Meeting.

Charles Fielding, a farmer living about five miles south and east of Hillsdale, was found dead in his house by some neighbors under circumstances that indicated that he might have been robbed and murdered. He was found lying on his face with his nose broken and a streak of blood across his face and back of his ear, as if he had been lying on his back. Mr. Fielding was known to the ways have more or less money by him. He borrowed \$35 and paid his taxes, amounting to about \$8. He also had some certificates of deposit on the First National Bank of Hillsdale. A thorough search failed to find any money or certificates. When found, the body was cold, and the indications were that he had been dead some hours. Mr. Fielding lived alone with his wife, who is a harmless lunatic. She could give no information at all intelligible.

Oil and Gas in St. Clair County. The Valley Center Improvement Company, which formed some months ago at the village of that name on the Peru Marquette Railway, has leased about 1,000 acres of land in that section. Recently the company has been boring for oil there, and as a result both gas and oil were struck. The company is going down deeper with the belief that oil in better paying quantities will be found just through the rock strata which are being drilled in. The president and stockholders seem to think they have a bonanza.

Doctor Killed in a Runaway. In a runaway accident a physician, Dr. George W. Howard, was killed and G. H. Quigley, a prominent business man, fatally injured. The men were driving home to dinner, when the horse took fright and ran away, overturning the buggy. The occupants were thrown out. Dr. Howard, falling on a large rock, Quigley struck on his head on a stone wall. Dr. Howard, whose side was severely crushed, died in less than half an hour.

Peculiar Coincidence. As the result of a dream which came to E. D. Thebaud two nights in succession, he left his home in Newaygo county, the son arrived in Benton Harbor just in time to receive his father's blessing before he died. Mr. Thebaud knew nothing of his father's sudden illness, but says it was wholly the two night messages that prompted his action.

Grand Rapids House Falls. Frederick W. Wurzburg, one of the oldest and most prominent of the Grand Rapids merchants, filed a trust mortgage for a total of \$30,000 covering his entire stock of dry goods in his big building on Canal street. The principal creditor is H. B. Claflin of New York. Heavy fall buying and a poor season are said to be responsible for the situation.

State News in Brief. The scarcity of cars is working harm to the potato business. The boys of Port Huron are coming money these days in killing sparrows. The village fathers at Homer have dispensed with the services of the night watch.

A. W. Cherdavere has been appointed postmaster at Rodmik, vice Herbert Mack, resigned. Farmington will hold a special election soon to vote on the question of bonding for an electric lighting plant.

Wood is such a scarce article in Memphis that apple trees in orchards in that vicinity have been cut down for fuel. Emanuel Thebaud, a French shipbuilder, aged 60 years, died in Benton Harbor. He was a sailor on the lakes forty years ago.

Another paper mill will be built at Kalamazoo in the near future which will, when completed, give employment to about 100 persons.

The jury in the case of Hewitt at Hillsdale, brought in a verdict of guilty after being out twenty-four hours. Hewitt was charged with burning his store in Moscow in 1896, and about \$800 worth of groceries.

Nelson Lockey, while working at a corn thrasher north of Lansingburg, had his hand horribly mutilated. Immediate amputation was necessary.

A wreck occurred on the Grand Trunk Western road just west of Inlay City. Several cars of a freight train were derailed, but no lives lost.

The large barn and sheds of Horatio Butler of Burnside were burned to the ground. The fire caught from a thrashing engine. Loss about \$4,000.

Funds have run short at Ludington, and the street lights will be shut off for two months from Jan. 1 until some more money comes into the city treasury.

E. T. Sharick, under pretense of marrying Harriet Cooper, who discovered the deception, was carried to Smith & Ross, and thence by train to Powers, where by previous arrangement they were met by one of Sharick's friends and escorted to a vacant store building. There the friend, impersonating a justice of the peace, performed the supposed marriage ceremony. The young woman, innocent of the intrigue, heard the ceremony on Nov. 14. Sharick left for New York, deserting the girl. Recently a letter was received by one of his friends from him, in which he stated the facts and acknowledged that the marriage was a fake.

The Hastings Journal asserts that the value of the poultry products exported from Barry County this year is almost double that of the wheat raised in the county.

An honest Postmaster, the slayer of Paola Cesche at Mansfield, was found hidden in a swampy near that city. He was lodged in jail and it is thought that he is insane.

On a free-for-all fight at a lunking hole at Gullen James Clark was probably fatally stabbed in the back and William Morley disfigured for life by having his face crushed by his assailant.

A wreck on the Peru Marquette at Northville disarranged No. 174 and disabled three cars of sugar and merchandise. A north-bound freight was entering the siding as a south-bound came in. The air brakes on the south-bound did not work. No one was hurt.

A little Battle Creek girl received an odd Christmas present—a little walnut cradle made by her grandfather from a log of the first tree owned by her grandfather and grandmother, and in the cradle is a tick made from the first tick owned by them and filled with feathers that were picked by her great-grandmother. The feathers were picked before the beginning of the century.

Oliver C. Cope has been appointed postmaster at Carp Lake, vice J. D. Rawson, resigned. Hog chloeria has made its appearance in Elmer township, and several animals have died of the disease.

The work of rebuilding the burned district at Bay City has begun. The new structures will be of brick.

Harry H. Warner has been appointed postmaster at Bonney, upon application of Congressman H. C. Smith.

Ex-Postmaster James Anderson of Hesperia was scaling lumber when he fell from the load and broke his wrist. Fedelia Cesche, a prominent Italian, was stabbed to death at the Mansfield mine, eight miles from Crystal Falls.

Governor-elect Bliss has announced the reappointment of Charles E. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie as railroad commissioner.

J. L. Ash and I. A. Harper have formed a company with a capital of \$20,000 for the manufacture of gasoline engines in Lansing.

The postoffice at Gaylord was entered by burglars and about \$300 in money taken, including about \$50 belonging to the postmaster.

At Tecumseh there is an 11-year-old school girl who is very handy with the pen. She can write with either right or left hand, or with both at once.

Farmers around Reading are putting in gasoline engines to do pumping, grinding, wood sawing, etc., and windmills are looked upon as a back number in those parts.

Prof. George B. Gardner, who has been at the head of the art department of Hillsdale College for the last thirty-three years, has resigned. The professor will make portrait painting a specialty hereafter.

Memominee County farmers will experiment next season in the raising of peas, and should the soil prove adapted to that crop, a pea canning factory will probably be established at the county seat soon thereafter.

Frank Laurensen was cutting wood for Fred Chambers, four miles west of Bay City, when a tree, which he was "jumping," striking him on the back. He was killed instantly, his back having been crushed into pulp.

Andrew Verlaich, the Polack who stabbed Joe Madigan, a well-known lumberman, in a camp near Port Talbot, has been captured. He confesses having stabbed Madigan eight times, but says it was in self-defense.

William Harold Payne, chancellor of the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., has been tendered the professorship of pedagogy at the University of Michigan, which was left vacant by the death of Prof. B. A. Hinsdale.

A. J. McAllister, a foreman for Mann Bros. of Milwaukee, was chased by a pack of wolves near Metropoli. He climbed a tree and was kept there in the freezing cold for six hours until rescued by men from the camp who were scouring the woods for him.

Angus Cook, a prominent logging contractor and a brother of Chief of Police John Cook of Marquette, aged 65 years and a pioneer resident, was killed in Menominee by a St. Paul switch engine. He was driving in a buggy and when crossing the tracks near Enochtown the train of cars was backed on him.

A boy of 7 and a girl of 12, children of Ed Emerson of Devils Lake, were out together, when the boys went too far out and broke through the ice. With great courage the little girl went to her rescue and stood in the water up to her chin sustaining her brother until assistance reached them from the shore.

Fire broke out in the Western Express office in the Young block at Houghton, apparently from an explosion. The Houghton and Hancock fire departments fought the blaze for seven hours before extinguishing it. The building, which contained stores on the street floor and flat above, was destroyed. Several persons were nearly asphyxiated and escaped with difficulty by rear windows. The loss is about \$12,000 on the building and furniture, with small insurance.

The most destructive fire in the history of Eau Claire, which resulted in reducing half the business section to ashes before the flames were subdued by volunteer citizens, was disclosed in the grocery department of A. J. Dean's general store, Main street, at 3 o'clock in the morning. The following buildings were burned to the ground: A. J. Dean's department, adjoining postoffice, and Frank A. Dillon building, and the Bullard block. Total loss \$50,000, partly insured.

Ironwood society is all agog by the discovery of a kleptomaniac among the ranks of teachers of the city schools in the person of Miss Basterode, whose home is Mount Pleasant, Mich. For several weeks past she has been carrying off \$10 to \$50, jewelry and articles of wearing apparel have been stolen from the Carron house, a fashionable boarding house where several of the teachers stop.

A stolen pin was seen on the person of the accused, and Sheriff Byrne, armed with a search warrant, secured a confession and recovered the stolen property.

A wholesale plot to rob stores in Menominee was foiled by Under Sheriff Clifford Duppre, who discovered the scheme. The plot was to rob stores in Menominee and Kalamazoo electric rail, and was pushed during the winter. A spur will be built to South Haven.

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MICHIGAN TEACHERS.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT FORTY-NINTH CONVENTION.

The State Association Meets in Grand Rapids and Enjoys a Profitable Session—Officers Are Chosen and Next Meeting Voted to Same City.

Grand Rapids correspondence. The first sessions of the forty-ninth annual convention of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held in Grand Rapids on Wednesday, the delegates meeting in the auditorium of the Mountain Street Baptist Church. Visitors to the number of several hundred were in attendance from all parts of the State, nearly 500 teachers were present.

The first regular session of the convention was held Wednesday afternoon, but the morning was occupied by a meeting of the county school commissioners of the State, in which a number of subjects of importance were brought up and generally discussed. Of special interest was a paper on "The Truancy Law" read by County Superintendent A. B. Lightfoot of Mecosta County, and a report from the legislative committee which contained some pertinent suggestions.

At the afternoon session the visitors were welcomed by Mayor George H. Perry, to which a response was given by Vice-President Horn of the association. A fitting tribute to the late Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, former president of the association, was paid by Mr. Horn in a paper read at this session. Superintendent of Schools H. M. Slauson of Ann Arbor presented a paper concerning the "Ways and Means of Reaching the State Teachers' Association a More Efficient Organization."

Statistics concerning the association were given as follows: The average membership during the years since 1890 has been between 420 and 430. The receipts from fees have ranged from \$240 to \$540, the lowest sum being paid in 1891, the highest in 1897. Last year's receipts were \$287. Prof. Clinton D. Smith of the State Agricultural College discussed the "Rural High School" and its benefits to the community.

The principal feature of the evening's session was a scholarly address by Prof. R. M. Wenley of the University of Michigan on "The Relation of the Universities to the Secondary Schools in Scotland and in the Middle West." Following this a reception was given by the Board of Education and Ladies' Literary Club.

On Thursday papers were read on medical examination of public school children by Dr. D. B. Cornell, Saginaw, and forestry in public schools by Prof. V. M. Spaulding, State University. Many sectional meetings were held to consider various departments of school work. At the business meeting these officers were elected:

President—O. D. Thompson, Romeo. Vice-President—D. B. Walden, Marquette. William Harriett, A. Marsh, Detroit. Secretary—J. H. Kagan, Cadillac. Treasurer—F. L. Keeler, Muskegon. The association voted \$100 toward the maintenance of Michigan headquarters at the national teachers' convention in Detroit next year.

The association on Friday received papers on "Lessons for American Teachers from German Educators," by Burgess Shinnick of St. Louis, and "The Training of Teachers," by Albert Leonard of the State University. The report from the legislative committee, which was presented at this session, suggested that the office of school inspector and the board of school inspectors be abolished and their work be done by the township board; that the State tax laws should be revised to give districts containing large amounts of non-resident stump lands power to collect school taxes on such lands as quickly as on improved lands; that the compulsory school law should be changed to make the minimum length of time for attending school five months instead of four; that the term of office of the county school commissioners should be extended to four years, instead of two years, as at present; and that the township boards should appoint the trustee officers, who should be answerable to the county commissioner. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making the term of county school commissioners four years instead of two and the revision of library laws. The next convention will be held in Grand Rapids.

State Items of Interest. During a high wind the home of Frank Haggen, just west of mile in excelsior, was burned down. Loss about \$1,000.

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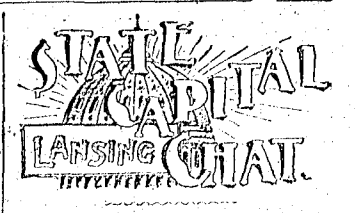
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Figures have been completed by the State tax commissioners showing just how much each county has been benefited by the work of the commission. Branch is

20 CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the editor, and should be sent to the office of the paper, not to the publisher. The name of the author should not be given, but should be written on the envelope, and should be written on the paper, and should be written on the paper, and should be written on the paper.

He that has no enemies needs a tonic.

The trust proves that it is only a human institution by slipping up on the banana.

Navigators in the air are doing their best to keep up with the inventors of submarine vessels.

An Ohio man has been sent to jail for kissing a girl. We have not learned the name of the play in which she intends to star.

The small man who sits back sneering at the great gives the monkey in the jungle no credit for making faces at the distant lion.

A woman wants a divorce because her husband offered to sell her for \$2 in cash. She will probably feel cheap if she doesn't get it.

That a \$10-a-week bookkeeper in New York embezzled \$250,000 from the Weehawken Wharf Company indicates how poorly paid is talent in that town.

In thirty-two years the dominion of Canada has granted only 271 divorces, but it still marries first cousins while insisting that a man may not marry his dead wife's sister.

Anarchists who demand a freedom of speech that advocates the assassination of the President ask too much of American institutions. They are not intended to make crime free.

Time at last sets all things even. An automobile tried to run over a street car in New York City. The car is still making regular time and a junk dealer is negotiating for the remnant of the mobile.

An Arkansas man asks for legal separation from his wife because she has not spoken to him for more than a year. Why, you idiot, can you not see that you have been entertaining an angel unawares. Go get thee to a gunnery and turn one on yourself!

The microbe experts who have succeeded in charging to the mosquito the responsibility for disseminating malaria germs, and have made the same accusation in connection with the house fly and typhoid fever, will have rendered a real service to mankind when they have succeeded in telling us how to get rid of flies and mosquitoes.

It has been said by one of the fraternity that the "easiest sucker on earth" is the man who tries to live by his wits or thinks that he is in the sporting game. Credence is inclined to go out to this statement when it is noted how many of the class referred to pay big prices and make too little these days in their zeal to see fake prize fights and simulated knock-outs. They are not half wise or ordinarily smart.

It is a great mistake for the people of Europe to feel that they have an enemy in this great peaceful republic. We want no war, but peace, and peace with all the world. We have no grudges to pay off, no debts to avenger, no lost territory to defend against imminent attack. We have the friendliest feelings for all peoples and the peace of the world will not be broken by us except for grave and weighty cause.

Experiments which the Weather Bureau has recently concluded will soon bear fruit in a new system of signaling far out at sea intelligence of impending storms. The signals will be powerful lamps placed upon lofty steel towers. The lights will be visible for twelve miles in any direction, and the line of one hundred and eight of them, which it is proposed to erect along the Atlantic coast, will give a continuous series of warnings visible for nearly two thousand five hundred miles.

The performer of a perilous diving feat at a circus in New York lost his life the other day. A slight miscalculation of distance resulted in the crushing of his skull. The large audience was horrified, and the manager of the show was promptly arrested. This is the usual program. So long as the performer misses breaking his head by just a hair's breadth the audience is delighted and the manager is compensated. But when the tenth chance comes everybody is righteously indignant.

The Electrical Review thinks that the time will come when grass-grown streets will be a sign of progress. When all freight traffic has been banished to underground railways and the automobile has displaced the horse for surface travel, nearly the entire street between the pavements can be devoted to green turf. Cities of the twentieth and following centuries may be free from dust and the vile odors arising from animal traffic. The automobile mowing machine may be substituted for the sweeping machines, to the great improvement of health and increase of enjoyment of citizens.

The general illiteracy of the Russian country people has one curious result. A writer in Scribner's who has traveled widely in their country, notes that the shopkeepers announce their wares by pictures rather than by names. The attention of customers is sought by paintings of the articles on sale; as of coats and trousers in the clothing stores; bread, butter, cheese and sausages in the line of provisions; knives, forks and carpenter's tools at the hardware dealer's, and so on. Even in the barnyards, the country is taught the proper military motions by a series of pictures. It all seems like dealing with children—as it is! "There are millions on millions who read no books or newspapers, and write and receive no letters."

In the discussion of economic questions we are accustomed to speak of capital and labor as the two prime essentials in the conduct of enterprises and forget one of the great factors—

brains. An illustration of the value of executive ability and controlling genius is to be found in the condition of affairs at the great Rogers locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., the second largest in the United States. The head of this concern, Mr. Rogers, being now an old man and having accumulated a fortune, has been for some years desirous of retiring from active life. With this in view, he has for some time past been endeavoring to find some one capable of running the plant and taking his place in the management of affairs. Not being able to find a suitable manager, he has endeavored to sell out the entire plant at a price much less than its valuation, but while capitalists were willing enough to invest and even to pay his price, they would do so only on condition that he retained active management of affairs. This Mr. Rogers is unwilling to do, and as a last resort he has decided to permanently close down the entire works, thus throwing 5,000 hands out of employment for want of a business head to keep it going and to successfully manage its affairs.

A recent study of the industrial position women now occupy in New York State discloses some facts of interest to women everywhere. The first thing which attracts attention is the increase in the number of women who support themselves and the greatly increased list of occupations open to them. Fifty years ago there were only twenty callings in which women were engaged. To-day they compete with men in almost every known occupation. In the middle of the century only one woman worked for every ten men. The ratio at present is one to four, and ten years later it will probably be lower still. Moreover, women are changing from unskilled to skilled laborers, thereby increasing their own earnings, and adding to the wealth of the community. Only thirty years ago two-thirds of all the self-supporting women in New York State were domestic servants; that is to say, unskilled laborers. The relative number has gradually decreased, until now the "domestic" represents only one-third of those who work. In diversity of calling the men have little advantage over their sisters. Among New York women there are more than five hundred hotelkeepers, five hundred janitors, one thousand journalists, one hundred and fifty preachers, and one hundred each of lawyers, dentists, inventors, designers and physicians. Even occupations heretofore regarded as exclusively masculine have their representatives. There are women blacksmiths, bricklayers, butchers, glass-workers, gunsmiths, engineers and woodworkers. Farming ingenuity has also created new occupations. One woman has established what she calls a "catery," where she breeds high-class Angoras. Another is a physician for parrots, mocking-birds and canaries, and still another a doll-maker. Much of woman's industrial progress is attributed to the reputation of the late, under which a husband was entitled to his wife's earnings. Let us hope that the women when they attain full political power, will refrain from passing any law under which a wife will be entitled to all of her husband's earnings.

What Moon-shine Is Made Of.

"As I rode down the mountain on morning to the sawmill," remarked a lumberman returned from the wilds of West Virginia, where the Hatfield-McCoy's do their share toward making every prospect pleasing, "I caught up with a red-headed young mountaineer, whom I had seen about the mill a number of times, but who would never take a job, and to my knowledge had never done a day's work since I had been living there. He was a good-natured fellow, and as I rode along with him I joked him about the girls and poetry and that sort of slosh, and then struck squarely at him in a way some mountaineers do not hesitate to resent most vigorously.

"Say, Jim, I put right at him, 'don't you make white liquor around here somewhere?'

"Well, colonel,' he replied with a laugh, 'I don't want to give you away. I reckon I might as well not tell you that I don't come plumb right. But I won't tell neither more, colonel.'

"Oh, I laughed. 'I don't want to know where the still is, but I would like to know what you make it of.'

"They ain't no secret in that, colonel,' he grinned, 'for it's purty much the same as fer ex being good's concerned. I reckon our'n's about as good as that is, and we make it out of cornmeal and water come to a billy. Then we put in a litty lvy'er laurel inebble you call it, and some shavin' soap to give it a head, and colonel, it's the f'in'est whisky you ever seed.'

"Which explains a good many things," concluded the lumberman, "in the way of the seraps that took place around that neighborhood whenever the men had a day off."—Detroit Free Press.

Military Element Dominates Russia.

The czar depends upon the support of the dominant class, the military aristocracy, and it is to the will of the czar, as modified by the will of this class, that we must look for an explanation of Russian policy. The pride of this class is intense and demands the upbuilding of Russia, and that is best secured by peace. Should this need of peace for Russia cease, the powerful military machine that is being organized, along with railroads, canals and ports, would be set in motion and the czar's benevolent dream would lose its charm for Russia.

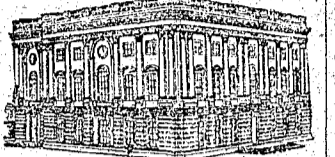
A Young Hero.

A 12-year-old boy lay dying in a New York hospital as a result of a railroad accident. He and some friends had stolen a ride, and one of the others had pushed him off, with the result that he fell under the wheels. His father asked him who it was that had pushed him. "Oh, what's the use of telling?" said the little fellow. "It was all done in fun. The boy who did it, he feels bad enough. Why should I make any more trouble for him? Half an hour later the lad was dead.

After all it depends who we are talking to as to how much talking we do ourselves.

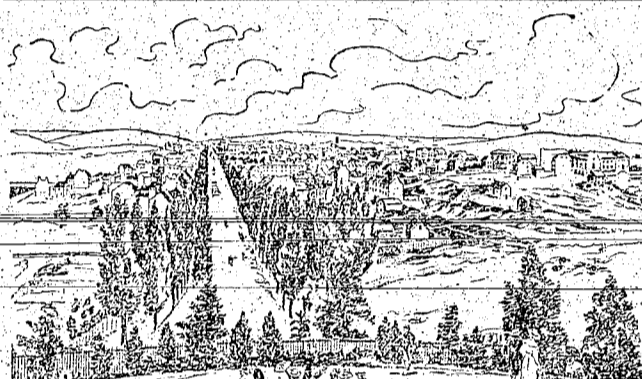
HOW WASHINGTON CAME TO BE

It took more than ten years of hard and bitter fighting in Congress to fix the location of the national capital at Washington, the centennial of which action was recently celebrated. Several times during that period of struggle it seemed certain that the "Federal City" would be located elsewhere. Once such action was proposed only by the casting vote of Vice President John Adams in the United States Senate after the House had passed a bill fixing the location of the



CAPITOL BUILDING IN 1800.

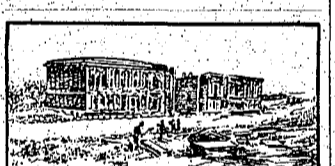
capital on the "east bank of the River Susquehanna," and the Senate had taken a tie vote on the same proposition. On another occasion a bill amended by the Senate so that the seat of national government was fixed at "Fort Mifflin, Pa." was passed by the House and finally failed of adoption because of an amendment made by the House that the State of Pennsylvania should have control over the national territory until Congress should pass suitable laws for its government. This amendment required further action by the Senate, but in the meantime the Senate had adjourned and the amended bill was never heard of again. By such apparent accidents and by such



WASHINGTON IN ITS EARLY DAYS.

small chances was the choice of a site for the Federal Government guided. The final selection of the banks of the Potomac was the result of a compromise, in which Jefferson played the most important part.

The story of Washington's founding and growth is most interesting. In the year 1788 all there was to show of the Federal capital of the young republic was a provision of the Constitution for the establishment of such a city upon territory outside the limits of all the constituent States. In that year the Legislature of Maryland passed an act to cede to Congress a district ten miles square in this State for the seat of the Government of the United States. About a year later an act of



REIN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AFTER IT WAS BURNED BY THE BRITISH.

similar import was passed by the Legislature of Virginia. Meanwhile, the Federal Legislature, sitting in New York, carried on a heated and acrimonious wrangle over the question of a permanent seat for itself and its successors. Eventually it was decided to accept the offer of Maryland and Virginia, despite the most violent opposition in some quarters, and the Senate bill in favor of the proffered site was signed by George Washington, July 16, 1790. The Senate act left a great deal to the President's discretion. The area of his choice extended 105 miles along the serpentine course of the Potomac, from Williamsport to Hagerstown, and it is certain that the final determination was largely due to Washington's own preference. It also rested with him alone to appoint three commissioners provided for by Congress to survey and plot the Federal District, to acquire land by purchase or the acceptance of gifts, and to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and for the public offices of the Government prior to the first Monday of December, 1800.

Difficulties Encountered.

Everything went smoothly for a time. The lands accepted by the nation from Maryland and Virginia were laid out and sites were chosen for the public buildings, but then trouble arose. Considerable difficulty was encountered when an effort was made to acquire freehold titles to the land required for the public buildings, but patient persuasion overcame all obstacles, and March 30, 1791, nineteen proprietors of the so-called an agreement conveying their property in trust to the chief executive to be laid out as a Federal city.

Four days earlier than this date Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, one of the soldiers who accompanied Lafayette to the United States and who was named as the engineer to draw the plans, had presented his report to the President. L'Enfant's idea of what the Federal capital should be was much more like what it has now become than the monotonous rectangular block arrangement which seemed good to Thomas Jefferson and other Americans of that day. Some of his opinions were objected to, but he re-

fused to change them, so he was called upon to resign his position, and he was succeeded by Andrew Ellicott, of Pennsylvania.

The cornerstone of the Federal District was laid at Hunter's Point on April 15, 1791, and a site was chosen for the Capitol of the United States on Cerro Alby Manor, the land of which was Daniel Carroll. To obtain the best design for the building itself a prize of a city lot and \$500 was offered for open competition. The plan was to be sent in before July 15, 1792. The prize was so small that but little effort among competent architects was excited and but seventeen sketches were offered. The plans of William Thornton, a physician of English parentage, were accepted, and the corner stone of the Capitol Building was laid with great pomp and full Masonic ritual Sept. 18, 1793.

The Removal from Philadelphia.

On the first Monday of December, 1800, the Federal Government, Legislature, judiciary and executive, removed from Philadelphia, where it had been seated since 1793, to its new home. The Federal archives and a large number of clerks and subordinate officials were brought round by the river in a coasting sloop and set down at what, with few exceptions, they regarded as a hideous and unwholesome swamp beyond the confines of civilization. Everybody, from the Treasury clerks and their families, up to Mrs. Adams, the President's wife, grumbled and repined at the change. The Capitol was unfinished and made, as they universally complained, a very unfit shelter for the nation's legislators. Of the latter, when

Congress assembled, only a few could find board and lodging within the limits of the Federal city itself.

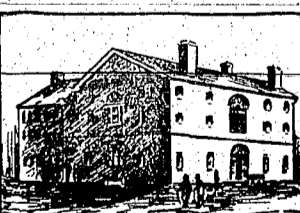
At that time the capital was the butt of much foreign ridicule. Everything about it was but promissory and based on hope, and the streets without end and almost without houses, suggested to the foreign minister the mocking sarcasm which by the present generation is held in such high favor, "the City of Magnificent Distances."

Nevertheless, in spite of ridicule from without and discontent within, the Government of the United States remained at Washington until, after the battle of Bladensburg, in 1814, the city was entered by the British army under General Ross. But the British occupation of the city was not for long, and Congress held its sittings in the Supreme Court building until a new Capitol should be ready for it.

Its Remarkable Growth.

This, the present magnificent structure, was begun in 1818 and finished sufficiently for temporary purposes nine years later. The cornerstone of the extensions was laid in 1851. After the Civil War began the most glorious period of the Federal city's material prosperity. At that time Washington

was by no means a convenient or healthy place to live in, the drainage, paving and lighting all being discreditable. But in 1873 Congress annulled the municipal charter by which the city was governed and placed the District on the footing of a Territory of the United States. This was inaugurated an era for the better in all the outward aspects of Washington, and since then the thoroughfares, the parks, the public buildings, both Federal and municipal, have increased in dignity and beauty, until to-day it is difficult to realize a condition of affairs at the capital of the United States



TEMPORARY CAPITOL IN 1814.

which would have given subjects of the older nations occasion for jeering at its squalor and insignificance. The territorial form of government has since been abandoned, and the government of the whole district placed in the hands of commissioners.

In the Washington of today are to be seen some of the most magnificent public buildings. The Capitol is famed for its beauty of architectural design and finish, and the Treasury, the White House, Library and Patent Office are all magnificent examples of architecture. There are a host of fine private buildings, palatial residences, offices, churches, and four great universities, and their value all told is not less than \$250,000,000. Right in the city there are 1,480 acres of parks, and three grand wooded districts, with the magnificent buildings, combine to make Washington one of the finest, if not the finest, city in the world, and marveled when compared with the prospects entertained for it by those whom it was laid out a century ago.

FUR COATS AND BOAS.

BOTH ARE CORRECT FOR LATE WINTER WEAR.

Shiny White Furs Are New, but Try the Complexion that Is Not Always Clear—Long Fur Coats Replaced by Jaunty Tight Jackets.

New York correspondence.

In the early winter the use of furs was confined almost entirely to trimmings and accessories. Of course, the owners of fine fur garments were then as often as the weather permitted, but new furs purchased were for the most part of an ornamental nature. Many dainty conceits were advanced to promote this fancy for making the richness and lusciousness of the fur prevail as far as possible without bringing too much warmth. These fancies are continued and are sure of all-winter favor at least, but the late winter's supplements to fur styles bring out the coats galore and also

coats to trim one fur with another. Some odd and some artistic effects result.

The fashionable choice of gowns seems this year to have an ambition to get into as many waistscoats as possible. By a recent fashion—the seems to wear two at a time, this really accepted form of waistcoat being a double-breasted affair that appears to be worn over another. The wearer's jacket then is fitted with either single or double waistcoat lapels. The eye is no longer offended by great exaggeration in bulk about the lower chest and hips. Then, for the lapel of the waistcoat effect, the inside one is often cloth of gold closely run with narrow velvet. The one next outside may be a handsome scarlet, with applique of red, green, purple and black all outlined in gold. Then, for the lapel of the jacket may be something in a delicate check overlaid with lace, a dash of black coming outside all. A single waistcoat of white panne velvet, buttoning double, with pearl studs, may be worn under an eton cut like a very low dress coat. A scarlet waistcoat belt, slashed with gold, gives a pretty finish to a coat worn open over the belt. Such a coat is usually on the eton order, and is cut up in a point at the back to show there the scarlet and gold. The striking colors used constitute the most surprising feature of the acceptance of these waistcoats. One sketched in today's second large picture was scarlet with black and gilt trimmings, and was quite the thing to accompany a gown of tan cloth.

The prompt endorsement of these waistcoats should be interpreted as a sign of rebellion on the part of women with trim waists. They found the bodice belt in



FROM THE LATEST CROP OF FUR FASHIONS.

disclose a host of fun effects. The latter are not especially seeking for originality, perhaps because the bad fancies of the past two winters have been so varied and pretty, but they make a big addition to a costume and when wisely chosen are very becoming. A lot of new furs of snowy whiteness are called by fanciful names, and a complexion keeps clear whatever the temperature, but the way they bring out into conspicuousness nose or cheeks that become a bit pinched or blue is something to make the judicious pause. Few new furs are found, for it is decided that the would belt takes from the length of the look. The better kind is slightly flared and shaped to be a little deeper at the back and to taper to ends at the front. A brand new sort has a collar-like part rounded deep in front and fastening at the back. Long ends tipped with claws hang at the back, and often an inner collar is ready to stand high and close if needed by a stock scarf. The furs preferred for long are Russian sable, Alaska sable, stone marten, blue fox and lynx. In their order as sketched those

many varieties increasing rapidly in numbers, and they didn't approve of disguising their fine outlines with it, so jumped at the first satisfactory substitute that offered. Girdles and bodice belts remain in great favor with women to whose figures they are suited, and their staidness is so much. The seated woman of this picture displays a typical one, and her jacket bodice also is the general type of what accompanies the belt. This belt was worn colored satin. White broadcloth and silver embroidery were other specifications.

Two oddities in bodice construction remain in this direction. In one an unusual expansion of revers turned back from a white inner bodice, second revers of black velvet appearing between. Green broadcloth was the dress material. A shield front was the distinguishing characteristic of the other bodice, which was sketched in dove gray cloth and had trimmings of black velvet and tucking. Few shield front effects are worn, the decided preference being for blouse forms. To these some women object because they so often are worn with skirts that have a



BODICES WITH NEW POINTS.

shown here were blue fox, Alaska sable, black bear and stone marten.

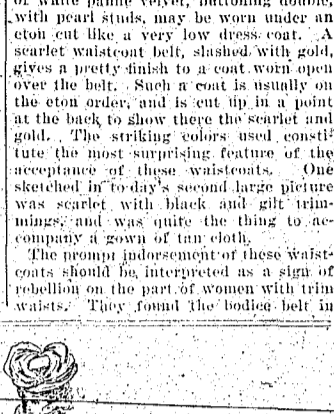
One novelty in stylish peltry that should have mention is the fur waistcoat. Close texture furs are used, and the material is as much trimmed, overlaid with lace and the rest, as though it were more cloth. Moths when carried are large, dark and often made of three kinds of fur. Ermine and chinchilla remain a popular combination, though the result rarely is pretty.

Long fur coats are fewer than for many past winters. Tight jackets have replaced them in large degree, and are the striking fancy of the season. Three of these are put here by the artist: one of Persian lamb, one Russian sable with revers and collar facing of chinchilla, and one of seal. Most of the longer coats are of seal, though a few of Russian sable are seen. It is one of these the artist sketched. The general tendency is marked in both long and short

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

Apparatus for the Rapid Collection of Mail Matter.

The main improvement in the postal service of this and other countries for some time past has been along the line of increased rapidity of collection and distribution of mail matter, and in all the larger cities wagons have been utilized in taking up the mail from the collection boxes. But heretofore no thought seems to have been given to an improved box which would allow the collector to make his tour without leaving the wagon, it having been considered a sufficient improvement of the service to provide rapid transportation between boxes. Andrew L. Henry of Ladoga, Ind., has now invented a box which makes it unnecessary for the driver to leave his seat during his en-



MAIL APPARATUS.

tire round of collection. As will be seen by a glance at the above illustration, the box is mounted on a pivoted sliding bar, while the collector is provided with a hook, with which he engages the box, pulling it within easy reach and allowing him to extract the contents, after which the box is pushed back to its normal position in contact with the vertical post. The invention should prove especially advantageous in the establishment of the free rural delivery system, boxes of a smaller size being provided for this purpose. By driving close to the box with the wagon the contents may be extracted without exposure to rain or snow, and this also enables the driver to perform his duties without exposing himself to the storm.

THE CARTHAGE OF TO-DAY.

Interesting Collection of Exhibits in the Bardo Museum.

A railway now runs to Carthage from Tunis. The summer palace of the bey may be visited, but superficially. A walk through the court yards is allowed, surrounded by thickly latticed windows, but one may not stand still within the precincts. Not on the direct road to Carthage, but easily reached during the same drive, is the museum at Bardo, opened in 1888 in the old palace adjoining the bey's public palace, and full of most interesting results of recent North African excavations.

Discovered and lately dug up, and of many beautiful things a veritable cornucopia of available information. Especially rich in mosaics, the museum contains room after room filled with fine examples of wall and floor decoration, those found in Suez (Hadramut) being generally in a better state of preservation than the Carthage remains. The ancient inhabitants would seem to have pleased themselves by reproducing with their bits of colored stone many familiar scenes, and so "fishing" with men and boats and nets, a seashore banquet, quite elaborately worked out, the "chase" with dogs, hunters and flying game, appear. In 1897 a very large pavement design was discovered near Zalfhrum, representing the signs of the zodiac in a circle, surrounded by the seven days of the week. In addition to the earlier mosaics, there are many exhibiting Christian designs. But mosaics by no means comprise the chief wealth of the museum. Hundreds of lamps of earthenware are gathered, simple but showing graceful forms and decoration. Weird masks with ingenious varieties of contortion in the features, ear vials and water jars and fine bits of sculpture. Three statues have been recently excavated together at Carthage, perhaps the most beautiful at Bardo. The central figure in this exquisite group is thought to be a Ceres, and is more perfect than the others. A few fine reliefs in gold and silver are shown and altogether the Musée About would be an enthralling spot for months of study—Scientific American.

Russian Photographers.

Russian photographers who are unable to get a settlement from their sitters hang the portraits of the latter upside down in the showcases before their studios. The significance of this position is, of course, understood by the general public, and it is said that photographers' debtors in many instances hasten to place themselves right again in the eyes of their fellow townsmen.

Real Grievance.

"Confound it, Brooks!" exclaimed Rivers, "I wish you hadn't sworn off from smoking."

"Why?" asked Brooks.

"Because I've nobody now to give the cheap cigars to that my landlady hands me when I pay the rent."—Chicago Tribune.

A Corps of Elephants.

The King of Siam owns an army corps of 500 elephants, all well trained for military purposes and under command of a general.

Summer Philosophy.

"If this world had no men in it," said the philosophic summer girl, "it'd be like one long visit to the seashore."—Philadelphia Record.

Big Missouri Nursery.

A nursery near Mexico, Mo., contains 50,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

When a lamp appears in the parlor, and the woman says that she prefers it because it is so "cozy," it means that her husband has been making a big kick on the gas bills.